L10K 2020 Baseline Surveys (2016) of Households, Health Centers, Health Posts, and Health Development Army Team Leaders

Summary tables and figures and the early effects of family planning interventions in selected areas

Addis Ababa, October 2016

Research & Training Institute, Inc.

Contents

ACRONYM

ANC	Antenatal Care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin Vaccine
BF	Breastfeeding
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
CBDDM	Community Based Data for Decision Making
CHMIS	Community-based Health Management Information System
CHP	Community Health Promoter
CRC	Caring, Respectful and Compassionate
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EBF	Exclusive Breastfeeding
EDHS	Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey
ENC	Essential Newborn Care
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FHC	Family Health Card
FMOH	Federal Ministry of Health
FP	Family Planning
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
HC	Health Center
HDA	Health Development Army
HEP	Health Extension Program
HEW	Health Extension Worker
HH	Household
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HP	Health Post
HSTP	Health Sector Transformation Plan
iCCM	integrated Community Case Management
IUCD	Intrauterine Contraceptive Device
JSI	John Snow, Inc.
L10K	Last Ten Kilometers
LAFP	Long Acting Family Planning
LARC	Long Acting Reversible Contraceptive
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MNCH	Maternal Newborn Child Health
MNH	Maternal Newborn Health
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PCQI	Participatory Community Quality Improvement
PC	Participatory Community
PDSA	Plan-Do-Study-Act
PENTA	Pentavalent
PHCU	Primary Health Care Unit
PNC	Postnatal Care
PPFP	Postpartum Family Planning
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
RHB	Regional Health Bureau
RMNCH	Reproductive Maternal Newborn Health
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
WHO	World Health Organization

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to start by thanking the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation for funding the Last Ten Kilometers 2020 Project, and the Federal Ministry of Health of the Ethiopian Government (FMOH) for supporting it. The findings from the L10K 2020 baseline surveys will be critical for planning, monitoring and evaluating reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health interventions in Ethiopia.

The implementation of the L10K 2020 baseline and the prior three rounds of surveys would not have been possible without the support of the Regional Health Bureaus (RHBs) of Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' (SNNP) and Tigray regions. The involvement of the RHBs during the surveys, including providing us with staff from the regions to be trained as interviewers and supervisors, has been crucial for maintaining data quality. We thank the interviewers and the supervisors for their hard work, their dedication, and for finishing the field work on schedule.

We are especially grateful to Amhara Development Association, Bench Maji Development Association, Ethiopian Kale Hiwot Church, Fayyaa Integrated Development Association, Illu Women and Children Integrated Development Association, Kaffa Development Association, Oromia Development Association, Sheka Peoples' Development Association, Siltie Development Association, Southern Region's Women's Association, Relief Society of Tigray, and Women's Association of Tigray for helping us during the different survey rounds.

We also thank the woreda health bureau staff, health center service providers, health extension workers and the health development army members for their sincerity and hard work. Their dedication has bought about significant improvements in reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health care behaviors and practices. We express our gratitude to our implementing partners for providing staff support for survey supervision, as well as logistics support that helped contain survey expenses. The sincere dedication of the supervisors was key to maintaining survey quality and finishing the field work on time. The contributions of those who worked as consultants during the survey were vital for maintaining survey quality.

The contributions of the central and regional L10K 2020 team members at every step of the process have been the foundation of its success. We express our appreciation to the L10K 2020 team for their perseverance; hard work, enthusiasm and a can-do mentality made this survey possible.

Lastly, we would also like to thank the women, including the health extension workers, who took their time to respond to the questionnaire and share with us a glimpse of their realities. Their feedback was invaluable not only for L10K 2020, but for all partners and stakeholders supporting the Government of Ethiopia's Health Sector Transformation Plan, 2015–2020.

Introduction

Ethiopia's remarkable health and development achievements during the MDG-era have encouraged the country's Health Sector Transformation Plan (HSTP), 2015 – 2020, to set ambitious targets to reduce maternal, newborn and child mortalities in the country. Between 2015 and 2020, it aims to reduce maternal mortality ratio (MMR) from 353 to 199 per 100,000 live births, neonatal mortality rate (NMR) from 28 to 10 per 1,000 live births, and under-5 mortality rates from 68 to 30 per 1,000.

The first phase of the Last Ten Kilometers (L10K) Project, December 2008– September 2015, funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), USAID and UNICEF, implemented by JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc., (JSI) had supported Ethiopia's flagship Health Extension Program (HEP) to implement innovative community-based strategies to improve reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH) and contributed towards achieving the country's maternal and child health related MDGs. In October of 2015, BMGF provided a new grant to JSI to implement the L10K 2020 Project, 2015–2019, which builds on L10K's experience and implements a set of new and modified community based strategies to ensure optimum coverage of high impact RMNCH interventions to support HSTP 2015–2020 to achieve its ambitious maternal, newborn and child mortality reduction targets. In harmony with other actors in the country, the L10K2020 strategies support the implementation of the key priorities of the HSTP—quality of care (including caring, respectful and compassionate [CRC] care), equitable access and use of RMNCH interventions, and woreda transformation; and eventually forge institutionalization of effective innovative interventions. L10K 2020 will continue to operate in the 115 first phase rural woredas (i.e. districts) in four of the most populous regions of the country (Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' [SNNP], regions), covering a population of about 17 million.

L10K 2020 works closely with Ethiopia's primary health care level (i.e., woreda [district] level health system) in the rural areas which includes one primary hospital with 4-5 primary health care units (PHCUs). Each PHCU comprising a health center (staffed with health officers, nurses, midwives and laboratory technicians) with five satellite health posts to serve about 25,000 people. The health posts, each serving about 5,000 people, are the nucleus of HEP. Two salaried female health extension workers (HEWs) are trained and deployed at the health posts, who with a network Health Development Army (HDA) volunteers provides the HEP package of services. The network involves women from every 30 households led by one HDA team leader with subgroups of six households each led by one HDA member, empowered to learn about the HEP from each other's experience.

The specific outcomes of the L10K 2020 project are:

- Outcome 1: Improved quality for and increased use of RMNCH services at scale
- Outcome 2: Improved health care seeking behaviors for early postnatal, newborn care (including newborn infections) and common childhood illnesses; equitable skilled birth attendance; and targeted family planning (FP)
- Outcome 3: Increased quality of and demand for community-based long acting FP (LAFP) methods
- Outcome 4: Demonstrate innovative mobile solutions to improve PNC in 48 hours
- Outcome 5: L10K 2020 experiences measured, learned, evaluated and disseminated

Primary Outcome 1: The two major strategies for this outcome are i) Participatory Community Solutions for better RMNCH outcomes (i.e., PC-Solutions) and ii) institutionalization of community-based data for decision making (CBDDM). Building on L10K's experience in implementing community-based quality improvement (QI) initiatives, PC-Solutions introduces community engagement within the Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycles of the national QI strategy. One health center within a woreda leads the PDSA cycles within its PHCU. A QI team is formed that include health center service providers, HEWs, HDAs, representatives of primary hospital, local stakeholders, and local administration. The QI team collates and triangulates administrative data (from health center health post) and the community (i.e., CBDDM data) to organize and inform the plan and study forums of the PDSA cycles. PC-

Solutions will be prototyped and tested in eight PHCUs in eight woredas during the first two years of the project and then spread to 32 more PHCUs in 32 woredas during the next two years (Figure A1).

L10K 2020 continues to partner with five civil society organizations (CSOs) from the first phase, providing them technical and financial support to implement the platform. The L10K 2020 platform is implemented across all the 115 woredas and includes CBDDM to ensure targeted RMNCH services; family conversation, a health education forum that promotes birth preparedness and emergency readiness; birth notification, a community based information system to ensure safe birthing, early postnatal care (PNC), and immediate newborn care; and, supporting the HDAs. The CBDDM, which has already been incorporated within the national HDA strategy, the implementation had been relying on L10K support. The institutionalization process will foster its ownership to the woreda health office in the 115 L10K 2020 woredas and then spread to at least 100 more non-L10K woredas.

Primary Outcome 2: It is the Demand Generation strategy of the project; mainly targeted to ensure at least four antenatal check-ups (ANC), equitable coverage of skilled birth attendance, early (i.e., within 48 hours of childbirth) postnatal care (PNC), demand for long acting family planning (LAFP) methods and postpartum FP (PPFP). Major focus of L10K 2020's work include testing innovative multi-pronged approaches including social networking approaches geared to shift behaviors, practices and norms; and to improve the knowledge and skills of the HDAs to effectively interact with households and communities to improve key RMNCH practices and behaviors. The Demand Generation strategies will be prototyped and tested in eight PHCUs in eight woredas during the first two years of the project and then spread to 32 more PHCUs in 32 woredas during the next two years (Figure A1).

Primary Outcome 3: Initiated during the last year of the first phase of L10K in eight PHCUs in eight woredas, two in each of the four regions, the strategies under this outcome aim to increase the demand and quality of LAFP with a focus on PPFP as well as to improve access to and utilization of FP methods by young married adolescents. The activities include FP counseling training for HEWs, comprehensive FP including postpartum IUCD insertion training of the health center staff, gap filling Implanon insertion training of HEWs, development and supplies of tools and job aids for HEWs, review meetings, and improving referral and linkages with the health center and health posts for LAFP and PPFP services. Starting from the 2nd year of the project the FP interventions will spread to 32 more PHCUs in 32 woredas during the next two years (Figure A1).

Primary Outcome 4: This strategy will use mobile health (mhealth) technology solutions to improve coverage and quality of interaction for RMNCH with particular focus on ANC, delivery, PPFP, PNC, possible serious bacterial infection of (PSBI) of the newborn, and immunization. The strategy will be prototyped in one woreda over six months then tested for scale in four woredas.

Primary Outcome 5: The strategy under this outcome documents program learning and gathers evidence on works and what does not so that promising project learnings can be applied locally and globally, to influence the community health systems' and primary health care strategy in Ethiopia, and provide evidence for supporting global RMNCH policies.

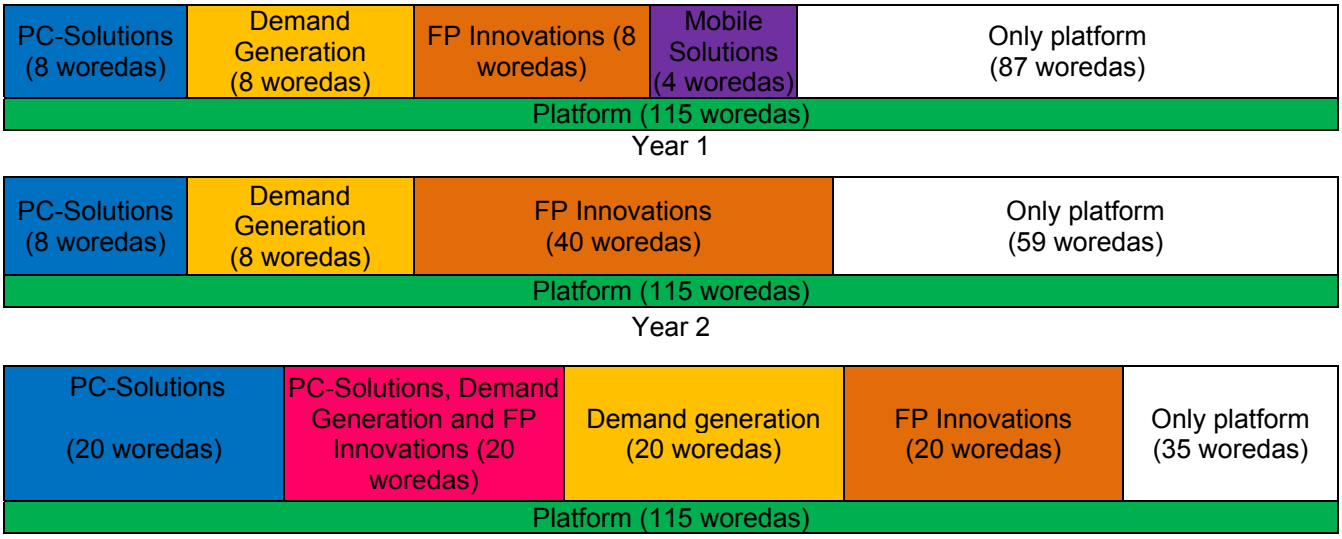
To lay the foundation for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of its strategies, L10K 2020 conducted baseline household, health center, health post and HDA surveys in February–March 2016. The estimates of the key indicators of interest from the baseline surveys are reported here. To observe the trend in the RMNCH indicators in the L10K areas, this report also includes the earlier estimates for the key indicators from the three rounds of household and health post surveys that were conducted during the first phase of the project. (The Round I survey was conducted in December 2008–January 2009, the Round II in December 2010–January 2011, and Round III in December 2014– January 2015.) Lastly, this report also includes the early effect estimates of Outcome 3 on selected FP indicators.

Methodology

Study domain

As discussed earlier, PC-Solutions and Demand Generation will be prototyped and tested, each in eight PHCUs in eight woredas, for the first two years of the project period, and then spread to 32 more PHCUS in 32 woredas (Figure 1A). The FP innovations, which initiated in May 2015, will continue in eight PHCUs in eight woredas during the first year of the project; and then spread during the second year, bringing the total FP Innovations woredas to 40. From the third year on, PC-Solutions and Demand Generation will spread in such a way so that in 20 woredas the PC-Solutions and Demands Generation will overlap with FP Innovations woredas. Thus, by the third year there will be 20 woredas with PC-Solutions, 20 woredas with Demand Generation, 20 woredas with FP Innovations, 20 woredas with all three innovations, and 35 woredas with only the platform. The spread strategy of the L10K innovations would allow testing the independent and joint effects of the innovations.

Figure A1: Distribution of L10K 2020 Platform and Innovations at the end of project period Year 1, Year 2 and at Years 3 & 4



Study design

Cross-sectional household, health center, health post and HDA surveys representing the L10K areas to benchmark the RMNCH indicators. Natural experiments are nested within so that the plausible added value of the innovations (i.e., intervention effects) can be assessed at the end of the second year of the project by comparing changes in the outcomes of interest between L10K 2020 platform areas with and without the innovations. The L10K Round III and the L10K 2020 baseline surveys was used to detect FP Innovations effect by comparing the changes in FP indicators between platform areas with and without and FP innovations.

Household survey

Sample size

The household survey sample sizes for 1) program monitoring was estimated to detect at least 14 percentage-points difference between baseline and end line surveys for any of the key RMNCH indicators of interest within a region with two sided alpha error set at 0.05, beta error set at 0.20, and cluster survey design effect set at 2.0; and for 2) added value of the innovations was estimated to detect at least 10 percentage-points intervention effects with two-sided alpha error set at 0.05, beta error set at 0.20, and survey design effect for the innovation areas set at 1.0 and the survey design effect of non-intervention/comparison areas set at 2.0. Accordingly, it was

estimated that about 400 women from each target group from each region and about 400 women from each target group from each intervention domain will be required.

Data collection

The household survey collected information from three target groups of women using structured questionnaires. Specifically, FP information was collected from women age 15 to 49 years; maternal and newborn health (MNH) information from women with children in their first year of life; and childhood immunization and childhood illness information from women with children age 12 to 23 months. Ethical clearances for the surveys were obtained from the Regional Health Bureaus of Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray and from the JSI Institutional Review Board.

Two stage cluster sampling was implemented to obtain the required sample for program monitoring purpose. At first stage 40 kebeles from each region were selected with the probability proportional to their population sizes. At the second stage, the WHO recommended 30X7 cluster survey method commonly used for monitoring the coverage of childhood immunization services, was adapted to select the required number of respondents. To do so, a kebele was sub-divided into three equal segments; and from each segment the quota was to interview four respondents from each of the three target groups. The first household visited to seek for the target respondents from each segment was randomly selected taking the following steps: 1) walked to the population center of the segment; 2) located a level surface where a ballpoint pen could be spun and then spun a ballpoint pen; 3) after the ballpoint pen stopped spinning the survey team walked away from the population center following a straight imaginary path along the direction of the ballpoint of the pen was pointing. The last household in that direction within the segment was the random start household. Then every fifth household was visited, moving towards the center of the segment, and all women in the visited household were interviewed if they were within the target population and if they gave consent. Thus, if women age 15–49 years had a child between 0 to 11 months of age she was interviewed for the FP questionnaire as well as the questionnaire for women with children 0 to 11 months. After reaching the quota for women age 15–49 in a kebele, the interviewers sought only to conduct interviews for the other target groups.

To obtain the sample size required to detect intervention effects, all kebeles within each of the four innovation domains for the first two years were visited; and then the above described second stage sampling method was implemented to interview 12 respondents per target group.

The questionnaires were translated into the three major local languages (Amharic, Oromifa, and Tigrigna). In SNNPR, with 11 more languages, the interviewers translated from Amharic while administering the questionnaires. Survey data was collected and archived using a web based mHealth platform (i.e., SurveyCTO) using smart phones. Verbal consents from respondents were sought and documented by interviewers prior to interviewing. If a respondent was less than 18 years old, then consent was sought from her husband or guardian. Since majority of respondents were not able to read or write, written consents were not sought. If the respondent agreed to be interviewed upon listening to the consent statement, the interviewer electronically marked the questionnaire as consent given and only then continued with the interview.

The interviewers and supervisors were the health professionals from health centers and woreda health offices who were knowledgeable of the services provided by the PHCUs. They received five days of training on the questionnaires, including a day of field practice. The interviewers were assigned areas which were not under their supervision. Survey supervisors and regional coordinators were also trained to monitor and supervise the field work and ensure data quality. Regional coordinators were consultants hired to monitor the quality of data collection by randomly revisiting selected households to validate responses.

Implementation of the sampling strategy resulted in visiting 301 kebeles (67 in Tigray, 76 in Amhara, 79 in Oromia and 79 in SNNP), and data was obtained from 8,495 women which included 3,687 interviews of women of reproductive age, 4,053 interviews of women with children 0 to 11 months, and 3,644 interviews of women with

children 12 to 23 months. The higher number of interviews of women with children 0 to 11 months was mainly due to the fact that all women with children 0 to 11 months from one Demand Generation kebele, randomly selected from each region, were interviewed to conduct social network analysis.

The three rounds of the household surveys conducted during the first phase of L10K also implemented two-stage stratified cluster sampling strategy. However their second stage sampling methodology differed from the L10K 2020 baseline survey. Instead of dividing the kebele into three segments, the survey team randomly selected the first household from the center of the kebele and then every fifth household was visited, moving away from the center, and like the L10K 2020 baseline survey all women in that household were interviewed if they were within the target population and so on. ***Thus, differences in the RMNCH indicators especially between Round III survey (2014-15) and the L10K 2020 survey baseline is confounded by the differences in the second stage sampling methodology between the two. It is likely that the L10K 2020 baseline survey captured more hard-to-reach population than the earlier surveys; as such, the RMNCH indicator estimates from the L10K 2020 baseline survey are likely to be lower than those from the survey conducted in 2014-15 (i.e., L10K Round III survey).***

In Round I, 204 kebeles were visited from which 6,178 women were interviewed, including 4,000 women of reproductive age, 2,400 women with children 0-11 months and 2,000 women with children 12-23 months. In Round II, 330 kebeles were visited, from which 9,781 women were interviewed, including 3,888 women of reproductive age, 3,887 women with children 0-11 months, and 3,876 women with children 12 to 23 months. In Round III, 324 kebeles were visited, from which 9,449 women were interviewed, including 3,988 women of reproductive age, 3,883 women with children 0-11 months, and 3,903 women with children in 12-23 months. Details of the methodology for the three rounds of surveys conducted during the first phase of L10K can be found at: http://l10k.jsi.com/Resources/Docs/L10KsRoundIIISurveyFinalReport.pdf.

Health post survey

The health posts in the kebeles that were selected for household survey were visited. If a kebele had more than one health post, then the health post with the larger catchment area was selected. At least one HEW from a health post was interviewed and at the time of interview, if both HEWs were present at the health posts, then both were interviewed together. Data was also collected through observations and record reviews. Data from 203, 324, 324 and 300 health posts were collected respectively during the Round I, Round II, Round III and L10K 2020 baseline surveys.

Health center survey

All the 40 health centers that would come under the PC-Solutions strategy during the third year of the project were visited for the health center survey; and included observations, records reviews, provider interviews, and client simulations.

HDA survey

The sample size for the HDA survey was about 250 per region. It was powered to detect at least 13 percentage-points difference in an indicator between two survey periods within a region; setting two sided alpha error at 0.05 and beta error at 0.20. To obtain the sample, one HDA team leader was randomly selected from each of the three segments of the kebele (that were constructed for the household survey).

Analysis

Household survey point estimates were weighted for sampling probabilities. The analysis was stratified by region, age group, and wealth quintile. T-tests were done to estimate statistically significant difference-in-differences,

Background characteristics of L10K survey respondents

Table RC1: Background characteristics of L10K survey respondents

	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Mean age	28.0	28.2	27.8	27.8
Age category				
15-19	7.4%	6.8%	9.0%	6.8%
20-34	72.1%	71.7%	69.4%	74.0%
35-49	20.5%	21.4%	21.6%	19.2%
Proportion married	93.1%	91.9%	93.1%	96.7%
Number of children				
None	2.7%	3.2%	4.4%	1.7%
1	17.2%	17.7%	23.5%	22.3%
2	15.9%	16.3%	15.7%	17.4%
3	15.2%	15.8%	13.8%	15.8%
4+	48.9%	47.0%	42.5%	42.7%
Education				
No education	81.1%	75.5%	57.7%	63.7%
Primary	12.6%	14.3%	23.1%	21.1%
Higher	6.3%	10.2%	19.2%	15.3%
Religion				
Orthodox	64.0%	64.4%	61.5%	61.9%
Protestant	12.4%	17.7%	20.3%	17.4%
Muslim	22.6%	16.8%	17.4%	19.8%
Other	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Distance to a health facility				
<30 minutes	53.8%	65.9%	55.9%	44.3%
30 mins - <1 hr	24.1%	24.8%	30.5%	32.2%
1+ hrs	22.0%	9.3%	13.6%	23.5%
Distance to water source				
In compound	4.4%	2.1%	5.1%	4.8%
<30 mins.	72.9%	85.2%	73.3%	70.1%
30+ mins.	22.7%	12.7%	21.6%	25.1%
Administrative region				
Tigray	14.0%	14.1%	14.5%	13.4%
Amhara	42.2%	39.3%	36.1%	35.6%
Oromia	25.8%	24.1%	25.0%	25.8%
SNNP	18.0%	22.6%	24.4%	25.2%
Number of repondents	6,178	9,781	9,449	8,495
Proportion of sample for ...				
Family planning	64.7%	39.8%	42.2%	43.6%
Naternal & newborn health	38.8%	39.7%	41.1%	47.6%
Childhood immunization	32.4%	39.6%	41.3%	43.1%

Trend in household latrine ownership

Figure RC1: By region

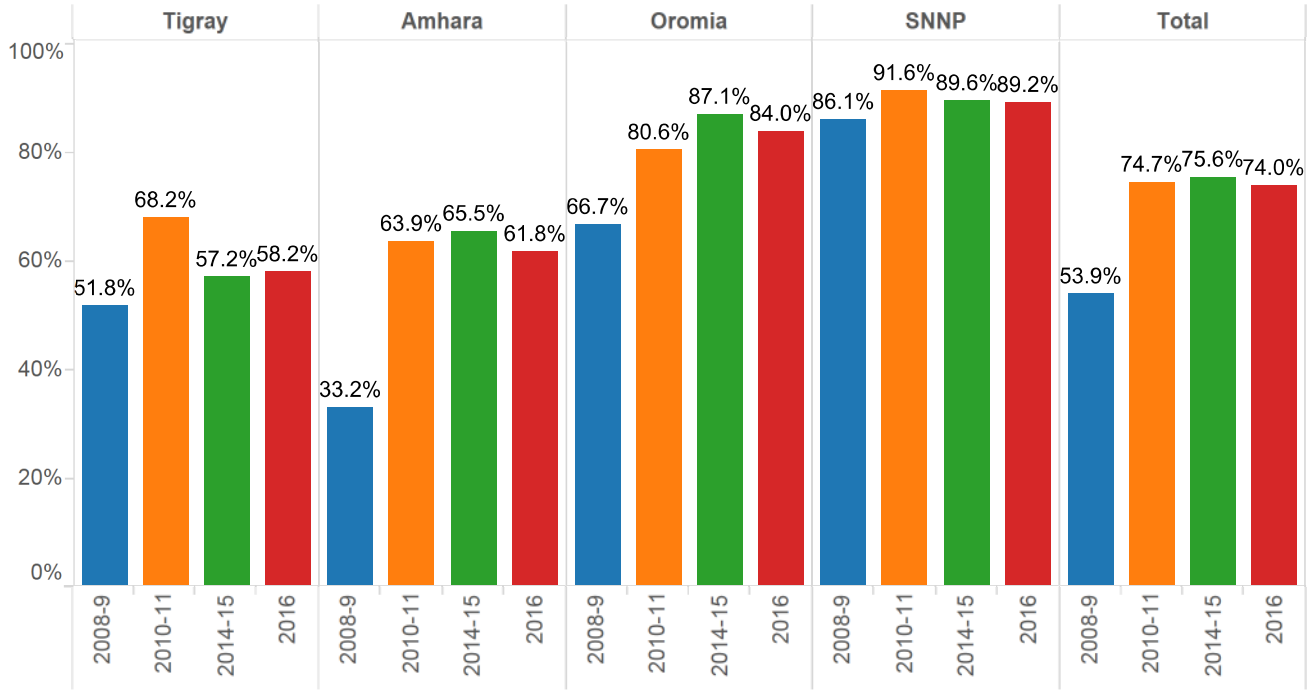
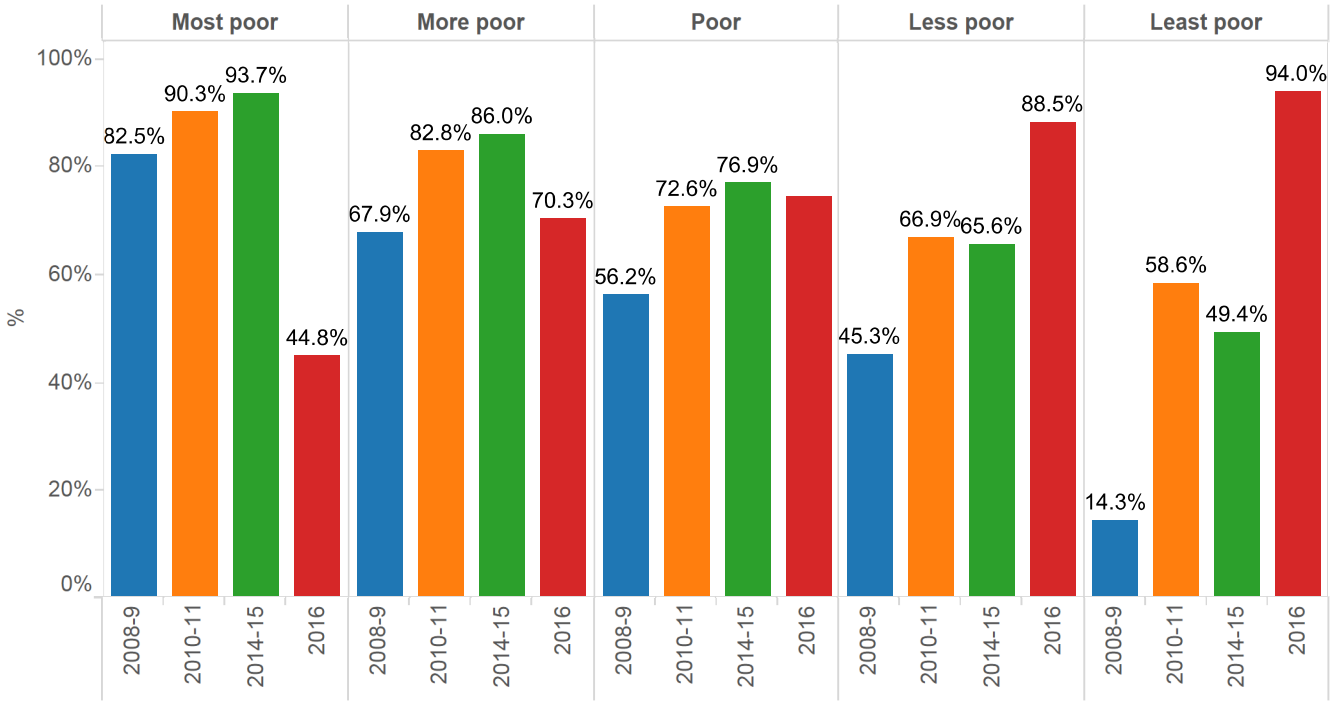


Figure RC2: By wealth quintile



Trend in household bednet (insecticide treated) ownership

Figure RC3: By region

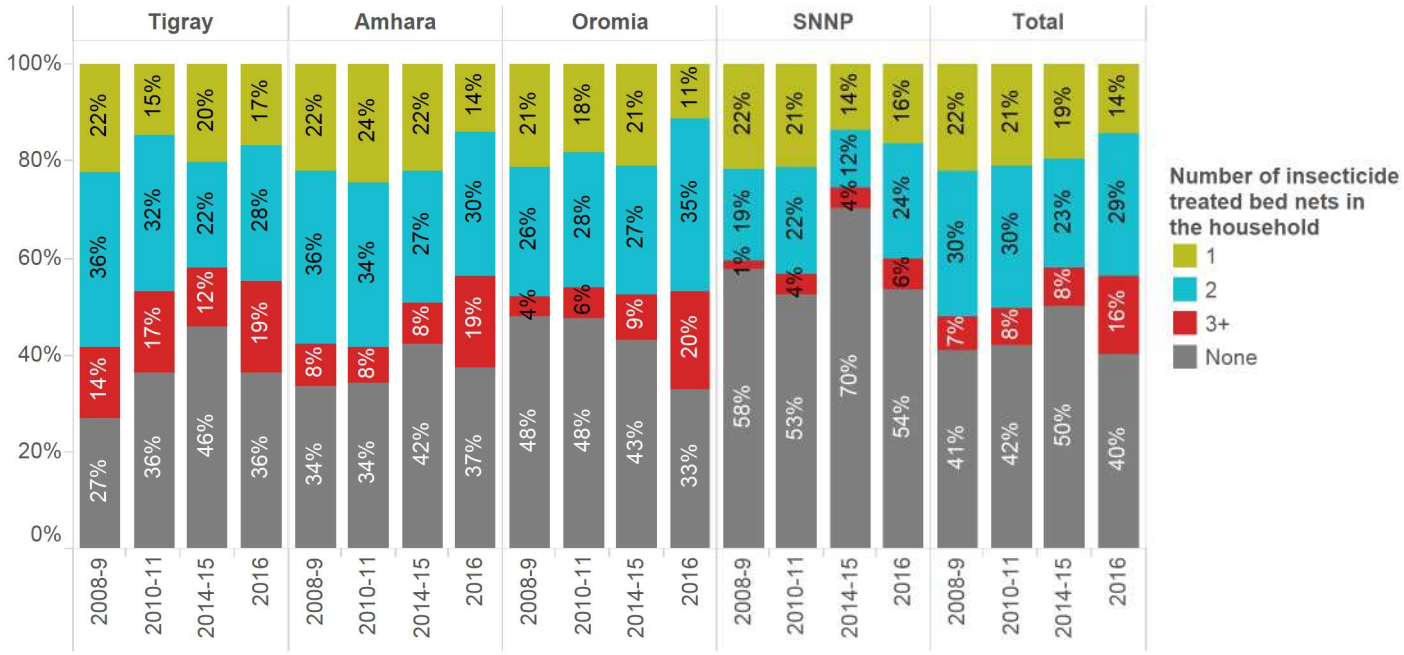
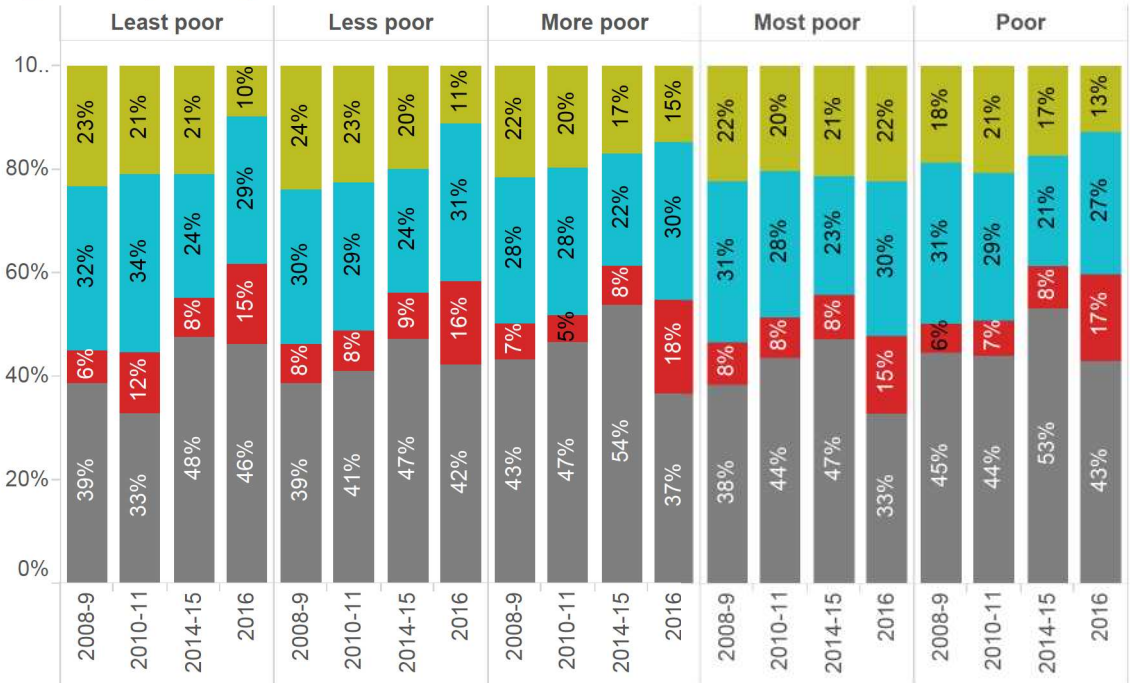


Figure RC4: By wealth quintile



Trend in exposure to HEP

Table HEP1: Trend in exposure to HEP by region

Region	Survey period	Visited HP in last 12 montsh	HEW visited HH in last 6 months	HH have FHC	Knows of HDAs	HDA visited HH in last 6 months	A HDA leader	A model family HH	No. of women
Tigray	2008-9	53.6%	36.7%	24.1%				17.0%	1,557
	2010-11	62.3%	51.9%	51.0%				39.5%	1,925
	2014-15	63.9%	53.2%	62.6%	76.4%	40.0%	10.2%	39.7%	1,870
	2016	71.8%	39.1%	60.5%	78.6%	33.0%	8.0%	31.6%	1,899
Amhara	2008-9	50.9%	35.2%	3.4%				12.9%	1,724
	2010-11	54.2%	52.7%	37.0%				48.3%	2,931
	2014-15	69.0%	54.4%	57.1%	60.7%	24.1%	11.3%	35.3%	2,578
	2016	59.0%	43.8%	38.8%	49.8%	18.7%	6.1%	24.0%	2,259
Oromia	2008-9	50.5%	35.1%	0.5%				1.0%	1,527
	2010-11	68.6%	53.9%	38.5%				13.2%	2,501
	2014-15	71.0%	52.5%	54.7%	56.8%	17.9%	9.3%	14.2%	2,470
	2016	53.8%	26.7%	32.8%	28.6%	6.8%	4.2%	7.4%	2,169
SNNP	2008-9	56.9%	42.9%	4.4%				9.4%	1,370
	2010-11	66.7%	47.4%	39.7%				15.4%	2,424
	2014-15	62.9%	32.2%	53.3%	53.9%	17.9%	9.6%	17.6%	2,531
	2016	62.5%	33.6%	48.3%	66.5%	20.5%	8.0%	27.5%	2,168
Total	2008-9	52.2%	36.8%	5.8%				9.8%	6,178
	2010-11	61.6%	51.7%	40.0%				31.2%	9,781
	2014-15	67.3%	48.3%	56.4%	60.3%	23.3%	10.2%	26.3%	9,449
	2016	60.3%	36.2%	42.6%	52.4%	18.0%	6.4%	21.6%	8,495

Figure HEP1: Exposure to HEP by region, 2016

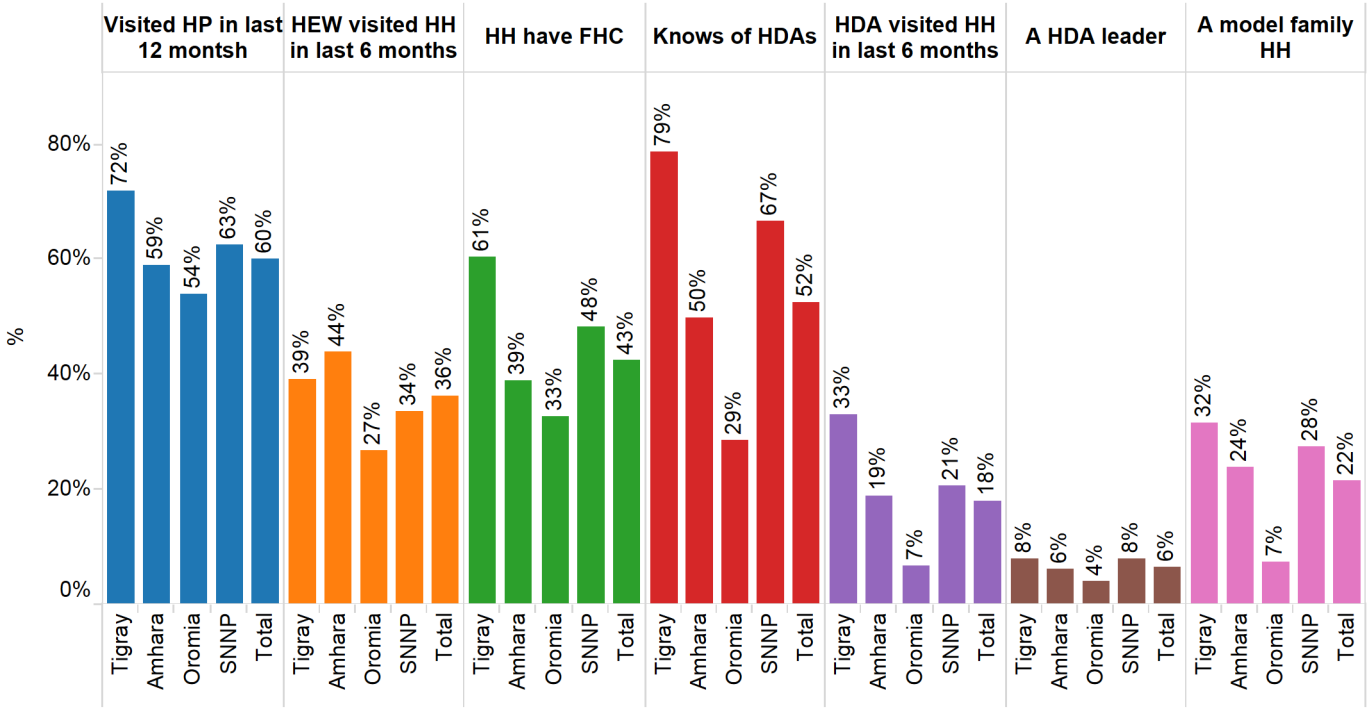


Table HEP2: Trend in exposure to HEP by age group

Age group	Survey period	Visited HP in last 12 montsh	HEW visited HH in last 6 months	HH have FHC	Knows of HDAs	HDA visited HH in last 6 months	A HDA leader	A model family HH	Numb. of women
15-19	2008-9	42.3%	30.3%	5.7%				5.8%	472
	2010-11	47.0%	43.6%	32.8%				26.8%	656
	2014-15	53.6%	39.8%	43.5%	46.3%	12.4%	3.7%	17.2%	841
	2016	51.3%	25.7%	32.4%	35.7%	8.2%	2.3%	9.4%	544
20-34	2008-9	52.9%	36.4%	5.3%				9.4%	4,430
	2010-11	63.6%	50.7%	41.1%				29.6%	7,003
	2014-15	70.4%	48.8%	57.9%	60.1%	23.2%	9.8%	24.9%	6,591
	2016	62.1%	36.4%	43.8%	52.5%	18.3%	6.4%	22.3%	6,314
35-49	2008-9	53.6%	40.4%	7.3%				12.6%	1,276
	2010-11	59.5%	57.5%	38.5%				38.0%	2,122
	2014-15	63.0%	50.3%	56.8%	67.0%	28.2%	14.3%	34.7%	2,017
	2016	56.2%	39.4%	41.5%	58.1%	20.5%	7.8%	23.2%	1,637

Figure HEP2: Exposure to HEP by age group, 2016

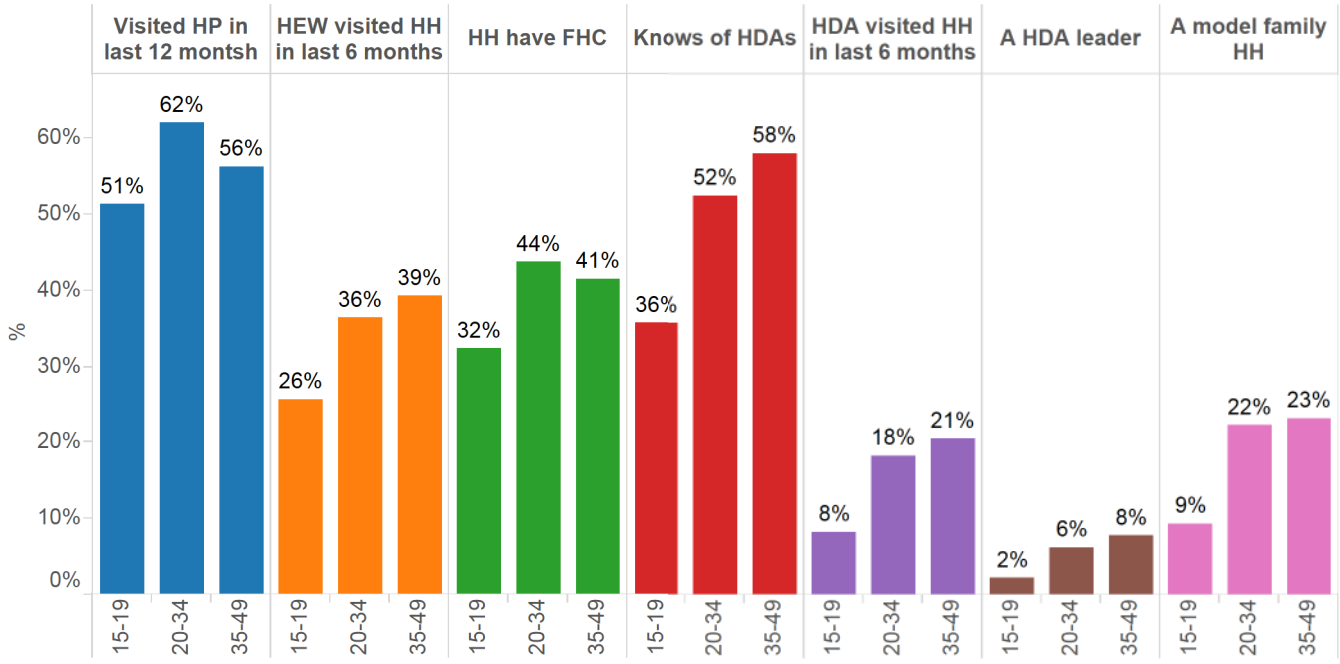


Table HEP3: Trend in exposure to HEP by wealth quintile

Wealth quintile	Survey period	Visited HP in last 12 montsh	HEW visited HH in last 6 months	HH have FHC	Knows of HDAs	HDA visited HH in last 6 months	A HDA leader	A model family HH	cses_cat
Least poor	2008-9	42.6%	24.7%	6.4%				6.8%	1,041
	2010-11	61.9%	52.2%	37.9%				37.2%	1,796
	2014-15	65.0%	42.9%	48.4%	56.8%	21.9%	8.3%	25.3%	1,697
	2016	61.7%	39.7%	51.7%	60.7%	21.8%	10.2%	27.8%	1,767
Less poor	2008-9	54.1%	35.3%	7.1%				8.6%	1,273
	2010-11	58.8%	49.1%	35.9%				34.1%	1,824
	2014-15	66.6%	45.5%	52.3%	59.7%	22.9%	7.5%	28.5%	1,669
	2016	62.7%	40.1%	43.9%	52.6%	19.6%	7.2%	22.7%	1,596
More poor	2008-9	53.0%	38.9%	4.0%				10.8%	1,243
	2010-11	64.2%	53.6%	43.7%				26.6%	2,044
	2014-15	67.9%	51.7%	60.6%	61.4%	22.9%	11.2%	25.7%	1,959
	2016	59.6%	33.1%	37.9%	50.9%	16.3%	5.2%	20.4%	1,672
Most poor	2008-9	55.7%	43.9%	6.8%				11.5%	1,403
	2010-11	65.7%	53.9%	44.9%				27.3%	2,213
	2014-15	67.8%	52.0%	62.4%	63.0%	24.7%	12.8%	26.7%	2,194
	2016	55.5%	33.5%	36.9%	48.9%	15.7%	4.0%	14.7%	1,730
Poor	2008-9	54.6%	40.0%	4.6%				10.9%	1,218
	2010-11	57.3%	49.6%	37.0%				31.6%	1,904
	2014-15	68.6%	48.2%	56.0%	60.1%	24.0%	10.4%	25.6%	1,930
	2016	62.2%	35.0%	42.9%	49.2%	16.9%	5.4%	23.0%	1,730

Figure HEP3: Exposure to HEP by wealth quintile, 2016

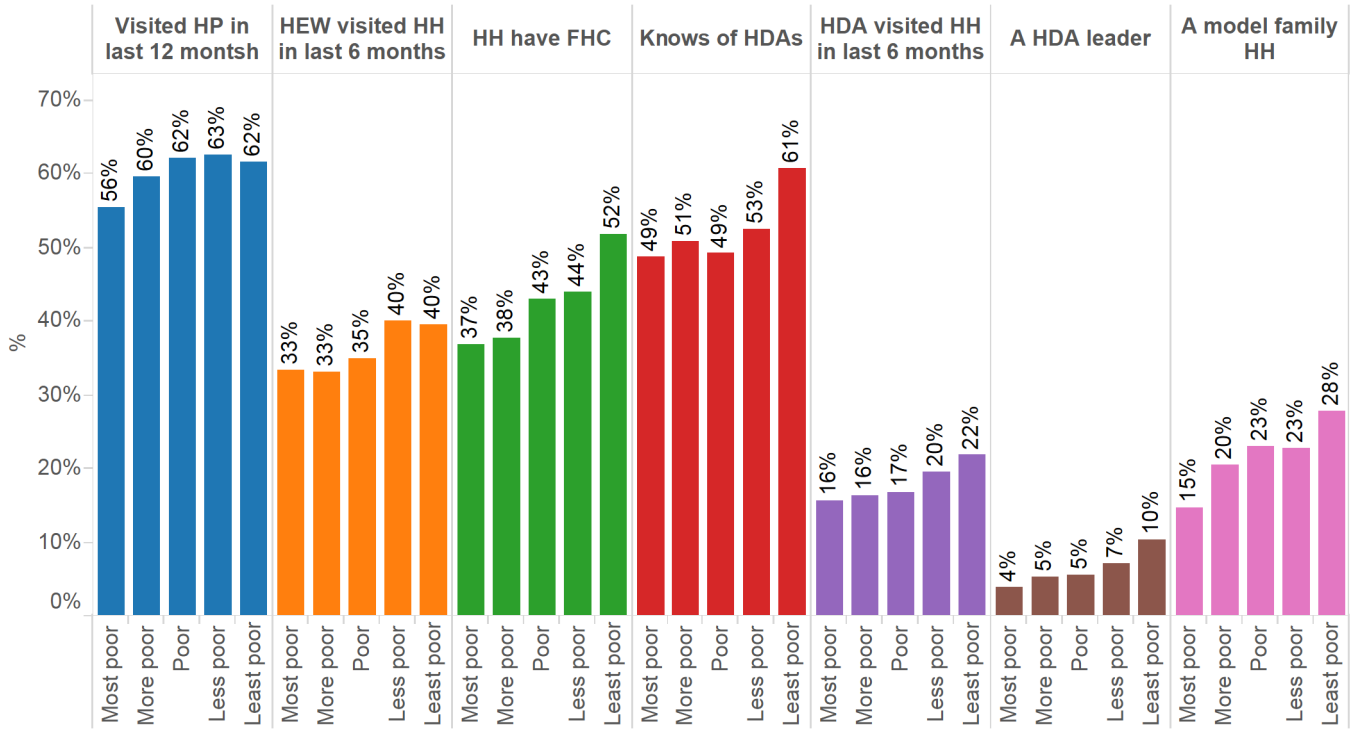


Table HP1: Trend in the presence of health facility and HEW in a kebele, by region

Region	Time	Presence of any health facility	Presence of HP	Presence of HEWs	Population to HEW ratio	No. of HPs
Tigray	2008-9	98.9%	70.0%	86.2%	3,829	54
	2010-11	97.9%	81.0%	100.0%	3,611	63
	2014-15	100.0%	91.0%	100.0%	3,842	60
	2016	97.0%	97.0%	100.0%	3,594	67
Amhara	2008-9	93.5%	87.5%	100.0%	3,697	49
	2010-11	99.2%	97.8%	100.0%	3,743	89
	2014-15	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	3,347	86
	2016	100.0%	100.0%	98.7%	2,747	76
Oromia	2008-9	67.4%	56.8%	84.8%	2,781	50
	2010-11	93.8%	91.2%	96.0%	2,010	88
	2014-15	99.7%	99.7%	100.0%	2,240	87
	2016	98.7%	98.7%	97.5%	2,189	79
SNNP	2008-9	93.9%	90.9%	99.2%	2,660	46
	2010-11	97.7%	90.4%	100.0%	2,298	84
	2014-15	100.0%	100.0%	88.0%	3,151	83
	2016	98.7%	98.7%	96.2%	3,353	78
Total	2008-9	87.3%	77.1%	93.6%	3,278	199
	2010-11	97.3%	91.9%	99.0%	2,942	324
	2014-15	99.9%	98.7%	97.1%	3,067	316
	2016	98.9%	98.9%	97.8%	2,866	300

Table HP2: Presence of health facility and HEW in a kebele, by program domain, 2016

Program	Presence of any health facility	Presence of HP	Presence of HEWs	Population to HEW ratio	# of Health Posts
FP	98.7%	98.7%	97.5%	3,239	41
Demand Generation	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	2,477	37
PC-Solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	2,454	39
Platform only	97.8%	97.8%	96.3%	3,035	122
Other interventions	100.0%	100.0%	98.3%	2,795	61
Total	98.9%	98.9%	97.8%	2,866	300

Table HP3: HEW reported training support from L10K, 2011-2016

	2010-11	2014-15	2016
EPI	35.0%	29.6%	31.4%
Nutrition/growth monitoring	19.6%	43.0%	56.4%
Essential newborn care	53.3%	53.6%	66.9%
ANC	52.5%	55.5%	62.1%
Delivery	41.0%	41.0%	19.0%
Referral	12.9%	44.3%	54.3%
PNC	51.7%	55.0%	64.6%
Breastfeeding counseling	49.0%	53.5%	67.2%
Complemetary feeding	40.8%	49.4%	65.0%
Family planning	34.2%	32.6%	40.5%
CHP/HDA training follow-up	56.8%	59.0%	59.3%
Number of Health Posts	324	316	300

Table HP4: HEW reported training support from L10K by program domain, 2016

	FP	Demand Generation	PC-Solution	Platform only	Other interventions
EPI	58.0%	31.6%	15.3%	28.7%	29.8%
Nutrition/growth monitoring	66.3%	64.3%	47.8%	50.5%	62.4%
Essential newborn care	83.7%	74.7%	61.3%	57.7%	72.5%
ANC	73.6%	67.6%	49.3%	60.1%	63.6%
Delivery	23.8%	22.4%	16.1%	18.0%	17.5%
Referral	68.5%	58.6%	59.9%	50.5%	46.0%
PNC	73.6%	67.4%	60.6%	61.3%	65.8%
Breastfeeding counseling	84.8%	71.0%	60.1%	57.8%	76.7%
Complemetary feeding	84.8%	71.0%	58.7%	53.1%	75.8%
Family planning	75.9%	33.7%	35.9%	35.8%	34.0%
CHP/HDA training follow-up	66.8%	66.2%	55.0%	53.3%	64.7%
# of Health Posts	41	37	39	122	61

Table HP5: HEW reported post-training follow-up support from L10K, 2010-2016

2010-11	2014-15	2016
30.2%	29.5%	23.0%
16.9%	41.8%	44.5%
45.2%	52.0%	53.9%
45.2%	55.6%	48.9%
34.3%	42.2%	13.7%
10.1%	44.8%	44.7%
44.8%	55.0%	52.0%
40.6%	53.0%	52.7%
33.7%	49.8%	51.1%
30.4%	33.3%	30.1%
49.5%	59.5%	47.9%
324	316	300

Table HP6: HEW reported post-training support from L10K by program domain, 2016

FP	Demand Generation	PC-Solution	Platform only	Other interventions
33.7%	31.6%	12.6%	21.1%	21.0%
49.5%	56.0%	32.5%	43.4%	44.1%
66.3%	71.8%	42.6%	47.5%	54.6%
57.5%	52.9%	44.0%	47.0%	47.6%
18.5%	16.2%	10.8%	13.2%	11.9%
52.4%	50.3%	43.9%	44.2%	37.7%
60.3%	59.1%	43.9%	50.7%	50.1%
60.1%	62.7%	42.1%	46.7%	60.2%
60.1%	62.7%	40.7%	44.6%	57.6%
56.5%	26.0%	25.3%	27.8%	23.1%
44.3%	63.4%	49.1%	42.8%	49.6%
41	37	39	122	61

Table HP7: Trend in HDA profile and activities by region

	Tigray		Amhara		Oromia		SNNP		Total	
	2014-15	2016	2014-15	2016	2014-15	2016	2014-15	2016	2014-15	2016
Avg. no. of 1 to 5 HDAs per kebele	192.7	166.7	172.3	145.5	106.7	89.4	92.9	111.7	139.2	123.5
Avg. no. of 1 to 30 HDA leaders per kebele	32.3	31.1	29.9	25.8	19.9	16.7	20.7	21.4	25.4	22.7
Avg. no. of HHs per HDA team leader	68.2	40.5	38.1	41.6	42.8	42.1	49.5	44.5	46.1	42.4
% of HDA attend meeting in the last 3 months	81.5	77.1	74.8	68.8	73.9	64.7	74.0	64.1	75.3	67.3
% of HDA team leaders received training on ...										
ANC	62.1%	39.2%	67.6%	23.0%	61.5%	43.2%	82.0%	50.3%	68.7%	38.2%
Birth prepardness	59.8%	35.9%	65.3%	20.8%	62.0%	39.3%	78.5%	49.3%	66.8%	35.8%
ENC	64.3%	32.4%	58.5%	20.3%	47.1%	29.5%	72.2%	41.5%	59.5%	30.3%
PNC	67.8%	36.7%	58.9%	21.8%	45.3%	36.7%	69.1%	45.8%	58.9%	34.4%
Bbreastfeeding	47.5%	46.3%	51.7%	19.6%	54.0%	25.6%	63.2%	42.8%	54.5%	31.0%
Complementary feeding	30.7%	53.2%	51.3%	23.1%	45.8%	23.8%	64.2%	43.9%	50.1%	32.8%
FP	25.5%	34.8%	48.5%	19.4%	57.2%	32.9%	62.2%	46.0%	51.0%	32.5%
Immunization	45.1%	39.1%	54.8%	25.2%	48.2%	31.0%	70.3%	46.1%	55.4%	34.4%
Hygiene	27.4%	33.1%	50.7%	17.9%	46.3%	35.4%	66.4%	49.0%	50.1%	33.3%
Family conversation	88.8%	67.2%	67.7%	58.2%	82.9%	55.6%	63.1%	65.5%	73.5%	60.6%
Birth notification	94.3%	93.2%	82.6%	89.0%	84.0%	95.1%	88.3%	93.8%	85.9%	92.5%
No. of HPs	60	67	86	76	87	79	83	78	316	300

Table HP8: HDA profile and activities by program domain, 2016

	FP	Demand Generation	PC-Solution	Platform only	Other interventions	Total
Avg. no. of 1 to 5 HDAs per kebele	121.1	122.9	119.4	127.4	120.7	123.5
Avg. no. of 1 to 30 HDA leaders per kebele	24.4	21.6	22.5	23.0	22.0	22.7
Avg. no. of HHs per HDA team leader	40.4	44.0	39.0	43.5	42.9	42.4
% of HDA attend meeting in the last 3 months	70.4	75.6	60.3	65.0	69.3	67.3
% of HDA team leaders received training on ...						
ANC	31.0%	34.6%	36.5%	41.7%	39.4%	38.2%
Birth prepardness	33.4%	40.6%	36.6%	38.2%	28.9%	35.8%
ENC	22.8%	32.1%	30.7%	32.5%	29.5%	30.3%
PNC	31.8%	35.4%	31.9%	38.4%	29.3%	34.4%
Bbreastfeeding	23.5%	26.3%	27.7%	35.9%	31.3%	31.0%
Complementary feeding	31.1%	22.1%	30.6%	40.6%	26.3%	32.8%
FP	39.8%	23.8%	33.0%	32.9%	31.5%	32.5%
Immunization	29.0%	27.0%	32.2%	38.3%	36.1%	34.4%
Hygiene	30.8%	21.1%	34.8%	37.8%	32.4%	33.3%
Family conversation	62.7%	57.0%	62.7%	55.0%	71.4%	60.6%
Birth notification	95.9%	90.1%	81.9%	96.0%	91.5%	92.5%
# of Health Posts	41	37	39	122	61	300

Table HP9: Trend in CBDDM activities by region

	Tigray		Amhara		Oromia		SNNP		Total	
	2014-15	2016	2014-15	2016	2014-15	2016	2014-15	2016	2014-15	2016
Avg. % of HDA leaders completed CBDDM mapping	88.5%	82.4%	94.5%	85.0%	92.3%	83.5%	86.8%	74.5%	91.3%	81.4%
Avg. % of HDA leaders reported CBDDM data last month	52.8%	27.0%	48.1%	14.0%	51.9%	11.2%	48.4%	15.2%	49.8%	15.2%
Percentage of HPs have CBDDM registers	59.26%	60.95%	77.57%	48.27%	52.06%	40.43%	60.55%	43.48%	64.07%	46.34%
Percentage of CBDDM registers updated for....										
HDA activities	61.8%	81.5%	86.2%	60.8%	54.3%	36.4%	68.1%	39.7%	69.6%	50.8%
Pregnancy listing	54.3%	73.8%	89.6%	71.6%	60.0%	66.2%	63.5%	45.2%	70.5%	63.1%
CBDDM data collection	36.1%	27.7%	51.6%	16.2%	27.0%	3.9%	39.4%	15.1%	38.8%	13.9%
CBDDM data analysis	27.1%	23.1%	42.6%	10.8%	15.7%	3.9%	36.6%	12.3%	30.2%	10.8%
Mean CBDDM register maintainance score	59.3%	61.0%	77.6%	48.3%	52.1%	40.4%	60.5%	43.5%	64.1%	46.3%
% HPs used CBDDM data for kebele meeting in last 3 months	57.9%	36.9%	50.6%	4.1%	32.1%	6.5%	51.7%	23.3%	46.9%	14.0%
Mean CBDDM implementation strength score	6.3	5.1	6.7	3.8	5.8	3.6	6.2	3.9	6.3	3.9
No. of HPs	60	67	86	76	87	79	83	78	316	300

Table HP10: CBDDM activities by program domain, 2016

	FP	Demand Generation	PC-Solution	Platform only	Other interventions	Total
Avg. % of HDA leaders completed CBDDM mapping	88.3%	80.5%	86.7%	78.2%	80.2%	81.4%
Avg. % of HDA leaders reported CBDDM data last month	13.7%	13.4%	20.7%	15.7%	12.5%	15.2%
Percentage of HPs have CBDDM registers	46.6%	47.9%	46.3%	46.7%	44.4%	46.3%
Percentage of CBDDM registers updated for....						
HDA activities	49.5%	56.0%	41.9%	47.5%	61.0%	50.8%
Pregnancy listing	68.2%	64.2%	53.8%	60.6%	70.4%	63.1%
CBDDM data collection	11.7%	13.1%	15.0%	16.8%	9.5%	13.9%
CBDDM data analysis	11.7%	9.6%	9.6%	12.9%	7.6%	10.8%
Mean CBDDM register maintainance score	46.6%	47.9%	46.3%	46.7%	44.4%	46.3%
% HPs used CBDDM data for kebele meeting in last 3 months	18.5%	0.0%	24.0%	12.1%	17.2%	14.0%
Mean CBDDM implementation strength score	4.2	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.9
# of Health Posts	41	37	39	122	61	300

Table HP11: Trend in availability of essential comodities, supplies, materials and equipment at the health post, by region

	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
% of HPs where the following essential commodities were available...				
Combined pills	58.7%	82.5%	74.5%	86.3%
Injectables	63.0%	84.9%	80.1%	81.9%
Condoms	48.5%	67.8%	75.0%	
Implanon			76.3%	82.7%
ORS	39.0%	68.6%	76.4%	42.8%
Vitamin A	30.0%	59.6%	61.5%	69.1%
Vaccine	19.4%	35.5%	66.3%	
De-worming	17.0%	52.2%	70.2%	80.3%
Cotrimoxazole	1.8%	1.9%	65.8%	54.0%
ACT (Coartem)	37.5%	48.5%	55.2%	42.4%
Rapid test for malaria	37.7%	45.6%	54.3%	
Bed net	16.1%	21.8%	26.7%	
Iron tablet	27.0%	24.1%	69.7%	84.4%
Misoprostol	2.5%	5.7%	22.9%	9.2%
Index score of contraceptive availability (% of maximum score)	56.8%	78.5%	76.5%	81.5%
Index score of maternal health comodity availability (% of max score)	11.6%	10.0%	31.5%	46.8%
Index score of child health comodity availability (% of maximum score)	24.1%	44.4%	65.9%	57.7%
% of kebeles with the availability of essential supplies & equipment...	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Family health card	48.2%	90.4%	95.0%	80.3%
Vaccination card	70.6%	76.9%	83.4%	76.4%
Immunization diploma	54.4%	76.8%	73.6%	65.6%
Vaccine carrier with at least four ice packs	60.8%	83.8%	90.6%	
FP counseling card	25.8%	44.4%	65.4%	57.6%
Training manual for HDAs	36.5%	94.0%	87.4%	74.5%
Training materials for model families	37.2%	65.6%	63.7%	28.5%
Functional BP aparatus	55.5%	76.3%	68.5%	62.5%
Functional weighing scale	44.8%	78.1%	77.6%	70.6%
Functional salter scale	49.6%	62.0%	82.6%	88.6%
Growth monitoring chart	35.4%	53.4%	64.1%	
Functional thermometer	42.9%	74.5%	83.1%	90.8%
Delivery kit	51.5%	82.9%	84.9%	77.2%
First-aid kit	50.4%	66.6%	64.3%	44.8%
ORT corner supplies	22.4%	35.7%	82.4%	
Delivery couch	47.1%	78.9%	88.6%	78.0%
Functional refrigerator	18.4%	25.6%	22.0%	8.8%
Essential supplies availability index score (% of the max.)	44.3%	68.5%	75.0%	62.8%

Table HP12: Availability of essential comodities, supplies, materials and equipment at the health post, by program domain, 2016

	FP	Demand Generation	PC-Solutio..	Platform only	Other interv entions
% of HPs where the following essential commodities were available...					
Combined pills	84.3%	95.6%	94.6%	80.3%	88.2%
Injectables	86.7%	81.9%	78.1%	80.0%	84.8%
Condoms					
Implanon	94.9%	87.8%	82.5%	74.3%	88.2%
ORS	44.0%	28.2%	40.7%	44.1%	49.8%
Vitamin A	84.1%	74.6%	61.6%	66.3%	66.1%
Vaccine					
De-worming	94.7%	73.6%	71.2%	78.2%	84.9%
Cotrimoxazole	62.2%	51.6%	61.2%	53.6%	45.9%
ACT (Coartem)	49.3%	39.1%	46.3%	45.9%	30.4%
Rapid test for malaria					
Bed net					
Iron tablet	94.7%	82.2%	64.4%	84.2%	92.1%
Misoprostol	20.3%	2.9%	8.4%	8.8%	7.2%
Index score of contraceptive availability (% of maximum score)	88.6%	85.1%	82.7%	75.0%	86.5%
Index score of child health comodity availability (% of maximum score)	66.9%	53.4%	56.2%	57.6%	55.4%
Index score of maternal health comodity availability (% of max score)	57.5%	42.6%	36.4%	46.5%	49.6%
% of kebeles with the availability of essential supplies & equipment...					
Family health card	82.6%	80.6%	85.5%	74.5%	87.1%
Vaccination card	84.5%	93.7%	55.4%	71.3%	83.9%
Immunization diploma	65.5%	95.6%	51.4%	56.7%	74.0%
Vaccine carrier with at least four ice packs					
FP counseling card	85.9%	46.8%	52.5%	50.7%	62.3%
Training manual for HDAs	63.5%	90.8%	78.8%	70.6%	76.7%
Training materials for model families	23.3%	33.7%	20.5%	28.7%	33.4%
Functional BP aparatus	58.2%	68.0%	51.4%	60.3%	73.3%
Functional weighing scale	84.1%	68.9%	74.9%	62.0%	77.1%
Functional salter scale	94.9%	85.5%	90.0%	84.9%	92.6%
Growth monitoring chart					
Functional thermometer	90.0%	100.0%	96.7%	85.2%	93.1%
Delivery kit	79.1%	80.3%	80.6%	75.8%	74.6%
First-aid kit	41.3%	50.4%	54.0%	42.5%	42.2%
ORT corner supplies					
Delivery couch	83.0%	84.2%	81.6%	72.3%	80.1%
Functional refrigerator	14.7%	0.0%	9.7%	10.5%	6.2%
Essential supplies availability index score (% of the max.)	65.9%	68.8%	61.0%	58.6%	66.5%

Family planning

Women of reproductive age sample characteristics

Other than education and distance to the nearest health facility the distributions of women of reproductive age by background characteristics were more-or-less similar across the four surveys.

Table FP1: Background characteristics of women of reproductive age

	2009	2011	2015	2016
Administrative area				
Tigray	15.1%	14.2%	14.1%	14.1%
Amhara	39.0%	36.2%	35.5%	34.3%
Oromia	26.8%	25.8%	25.8%	26.4%
SNNP	19.1%	23.8%	24.5%	25.2%
Age group				
15-19	7.6%	7.9%	11.4%	7.2%
20-34	69.1%	64.3%	63.2%	70.6%
35-39	23.3%	27.8%	25.4%	22.2%
Education				
None	80.2%	74.7%	55.9%	62.3%
Primary	13.1%	14.4%	23.4%	22.3%
Higher	6.7%	10.9%	20.7%	15.4%
Married	91.3%	87.8%	88.7%	95.1%
No. of children				
0	4.3%	8.1%	10.4%	3.9%
1	16.2%	13.7%	20.3%	19.8%
2	14.8%	14.5%	13.4%	16.3%
3	14.3%	14.0%	12.6%	15.2%
4+	50.4%	49.7%	43.2%	44.8%
Religion				
Orthodoc	62.7%	62.5%	60.4%	61.0%
Protestant	12.7%	18.5%	20.3%	17.4%
Muslim	23.7%	17.8%	18.7%	20.6%
Other	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%
Distance to a health facility				
<30 minutes	54.1%	70.9%	63.0%	48.0%
30 minutes to <1 hour	23.2%	20.9%	26.3%	30.4%
1+ hour	22.7%	8.2%	10.7%	21.5%
Wealth quintile				
Most poor	20.4%	19.0%	18.9%	19.8%
Moor poor	19.0%	19.9%	18.0%	19.9%
Poor	20.7%	21.1%	19.9%	18.7%
Less poor	20.7%	21.4%	20.3%	20.2%
Least poor	19.3%	18.5%	22.9%	21.5%
No. of women	4,000	3,888	3,988	3,687

Trend in mean age at first birth

The mean age of women at birth of their first child in the four regions has exhibited a steady rise across the surveys. In 2016, the least mean age at first birth was observed in Amhara while the highest was observed in Tigray.

Figure FP1: Mean age of women at first child birth

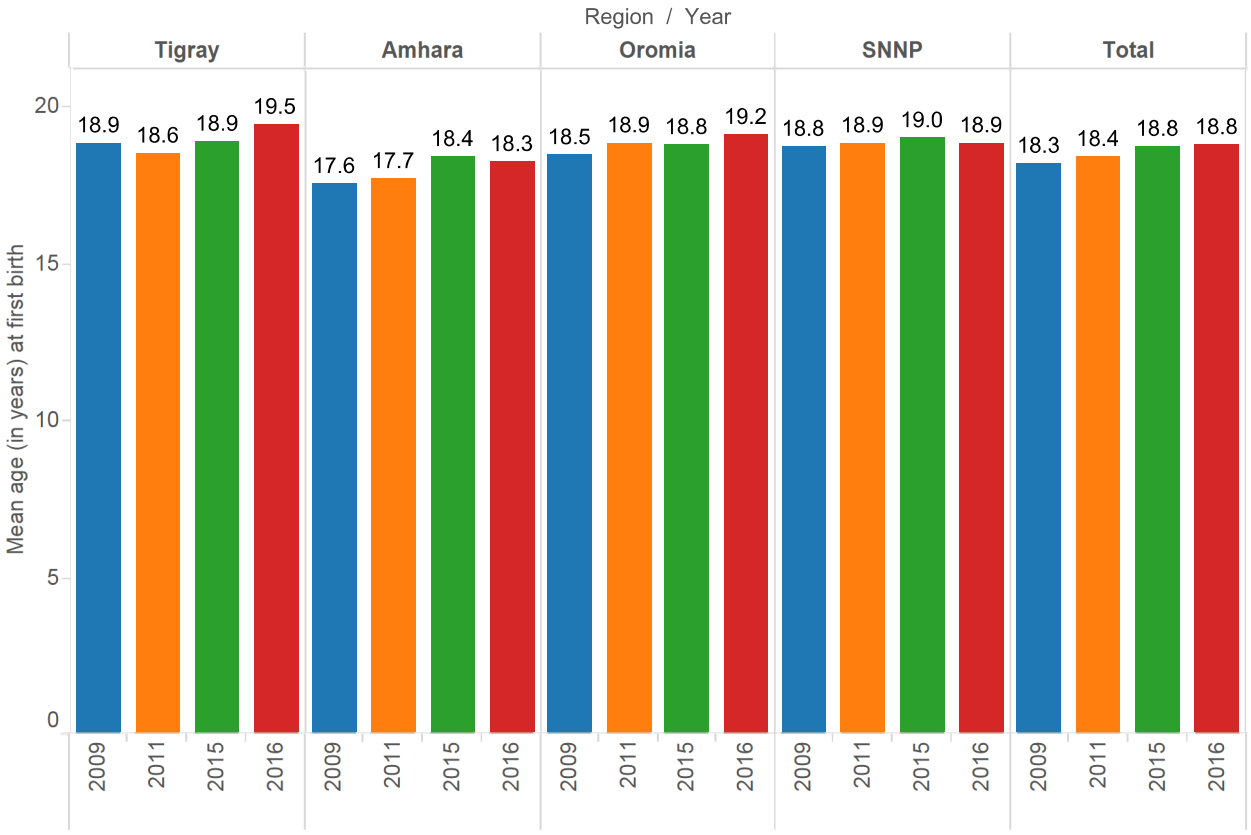


Table FP2: Sample sizes of women with children

	2009	2011	2015	2016
Tigray	1,041	670	672	812
Amhara	917	945	969	875
Oromia	948	1,006	976	944
SNNP	870	942	948	912
Total	3,776	3,563	3,565	3,543

Trend in fertility preference

The percentage of pregnant women who reported that their current pregnancy was desired has shown an increasing trend from 2009 to 2015 and a slight drop in 2016. There has not been appreciable changes if futre desire to have children.

Figure FP2: Wantedness of current pregnancy

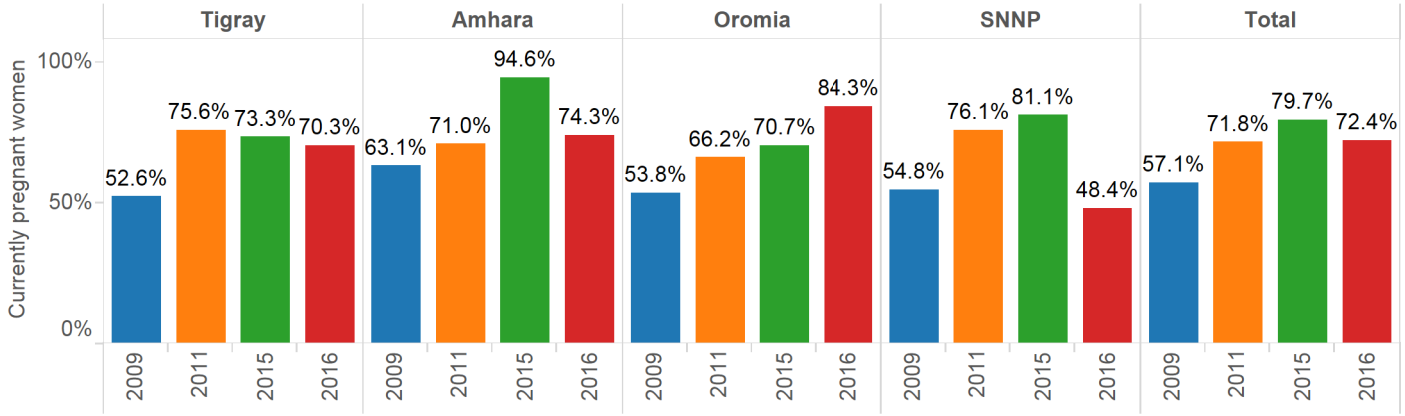
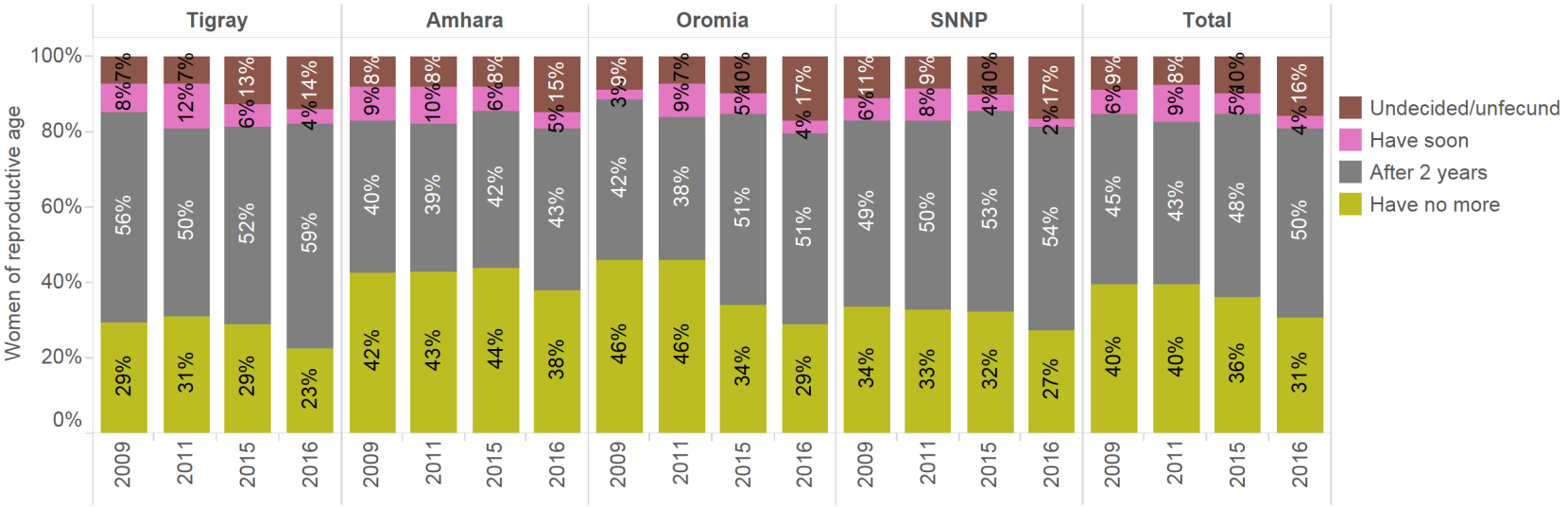


Figure FP3: Future desire to have children among women of reproductive age



Trend in modern method CPR among women in union

The use of modern contraceptives has showed an increasing trend between 2009 and 2015 with a slight drop in 2016; mainly due to Amhara and Oromia. The modern method CPR has remained low among wome from the poorest wealth quintile.

Figure F4: By region

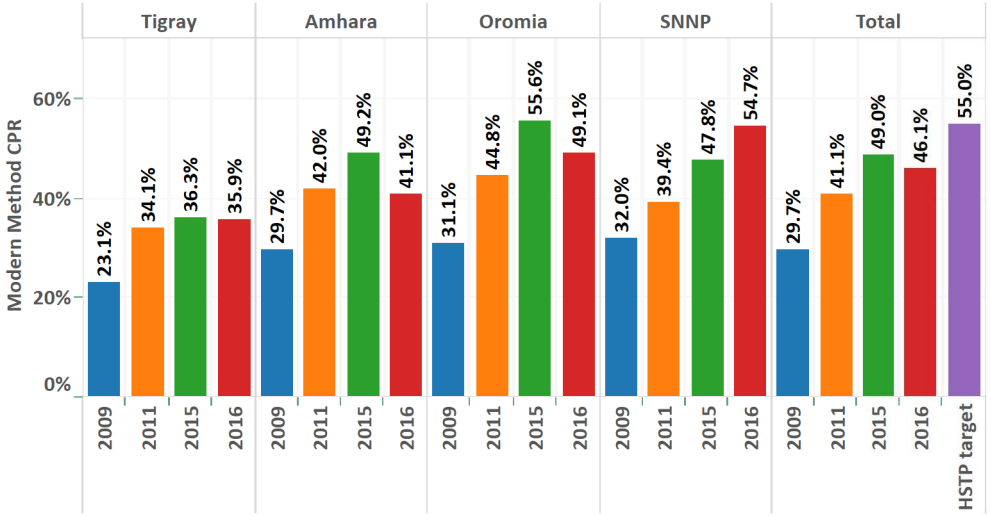


Table FP3: Sample sizes of married women of reproductive age

Sample characteristics	2009	2011	2015	2016
Age group				
15-19	257	175	243	189
20-24	818	622	765	777
25-34	1,688	1,634	1,585	1,703
35-49	837	921	934	731
Wealth quintile				
Most poor	651	587	614	644
More poor	664	631	640	657
Poor	722	677	745	681
Less poor	764	762	744	672
Least poor	799	695	784	746
Region				
Tigray	877	591	615	733
Amhara	878	861	945	828
Oromia	954	1,001	1,000	926
SNNP	891	899	967	913
Total	3,600	3,352	3,527	3,400

Figure FP5: By age group

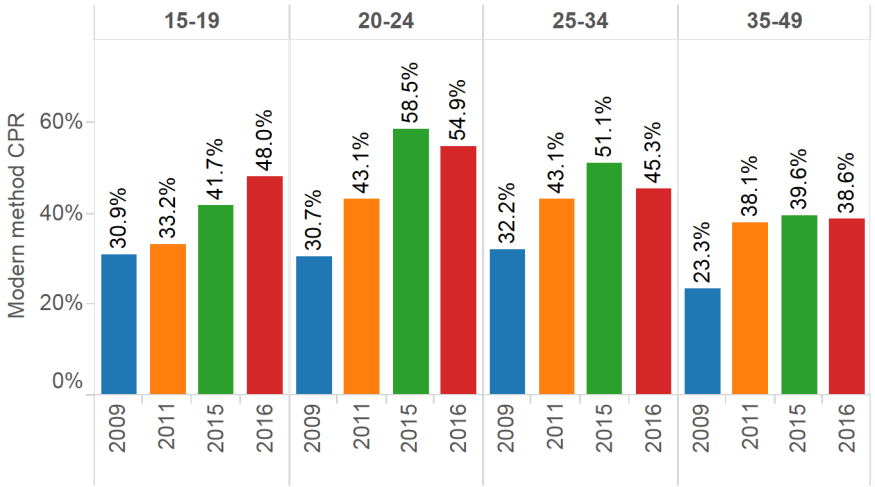
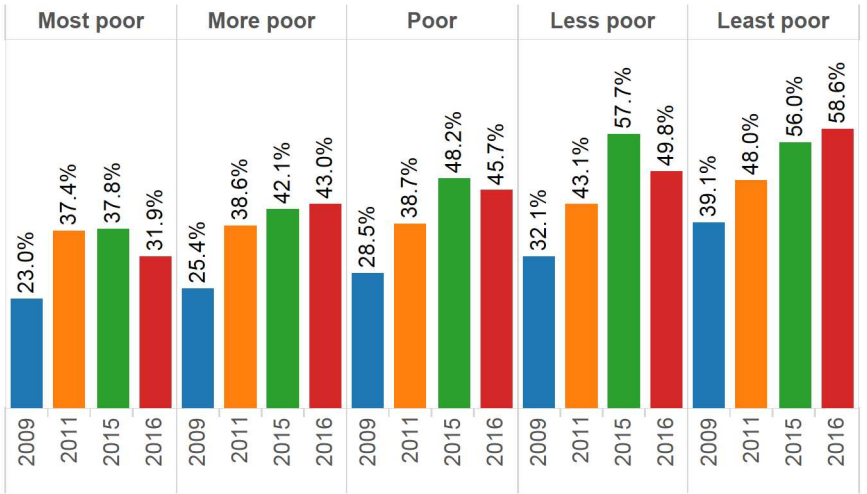


Figure FP6: By wealth quintile



Trend in method mix among married women currently using a method

There has been an increasing trend in women using implant; however, injectable contraceptives is the most widely used contraceptive in all regions across surveys.

Figure FP7: By region

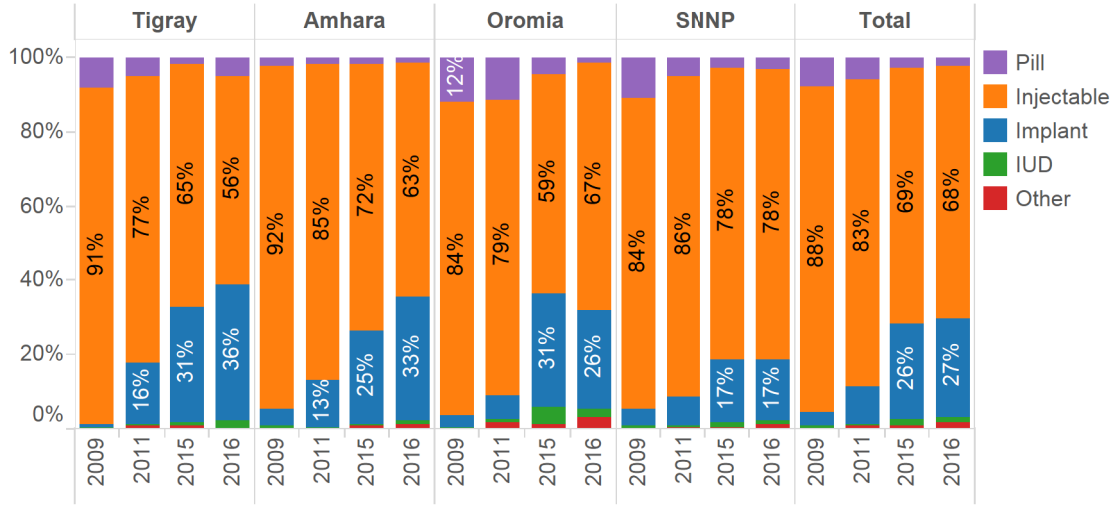


Table FP4: Sample sizes of married women currently using a contraceptive

Sample characteristics	2009	2011	2015	2016
Age group				
15-19	81	54	102	102
20-24	262	271	439	428
25-34	545	703	794	830
35-49	202	354	361	252
Wealth quintile				
Most poor	145	205	223	200
More poor	171	239	245	279
Poor	198	266	350	335
Less poor	257	335	432	346
Least poor	319	337	446	452
Region				
Tigray	216	209	216	259
Amhara	271	361	457	343
Oromia	302	462	547	496
SNNP	301	350	476	514
Total	1,090	1,382	1,696	1,612

Figure FP8: By age group

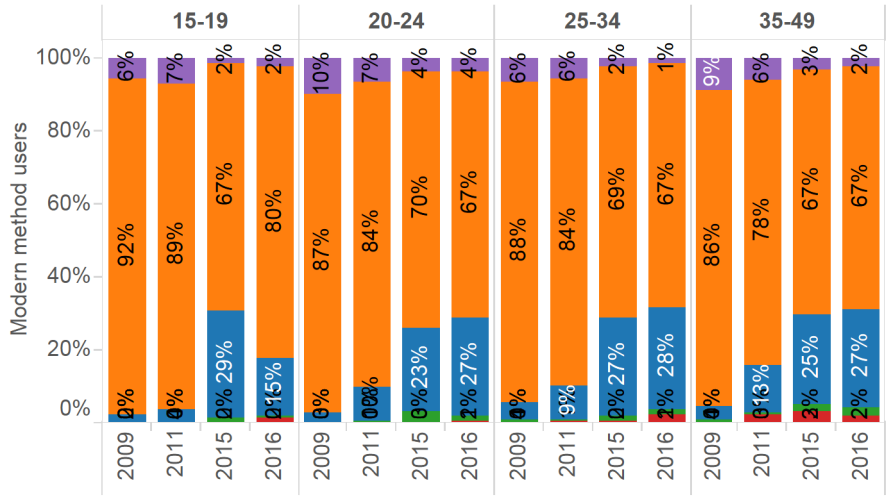
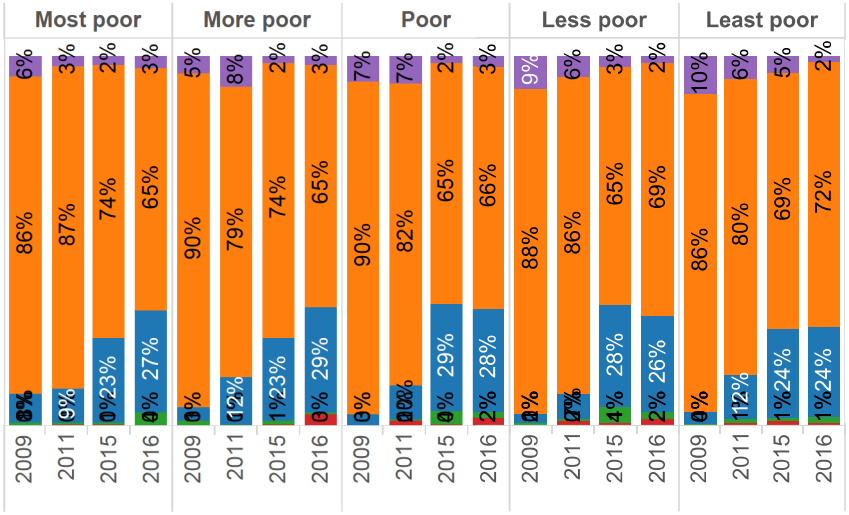


Figure FP9: By wealth quintile



Trend in the sources of contraceptives

Health posts were the most common sources of contraceptives throughout the survey periods across the four regions. Nonetheless the source of contraceptives from health centers have been increasing in the recent years. The percentage of women who receive implant from health posts have been increasing.

Figure FP10: By region

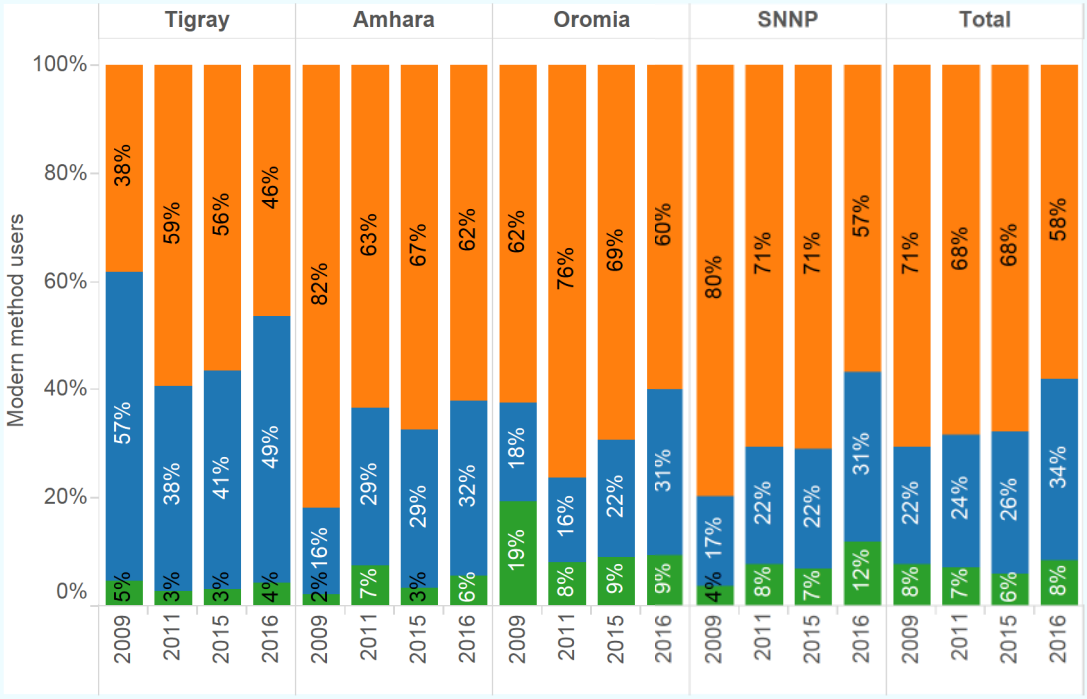
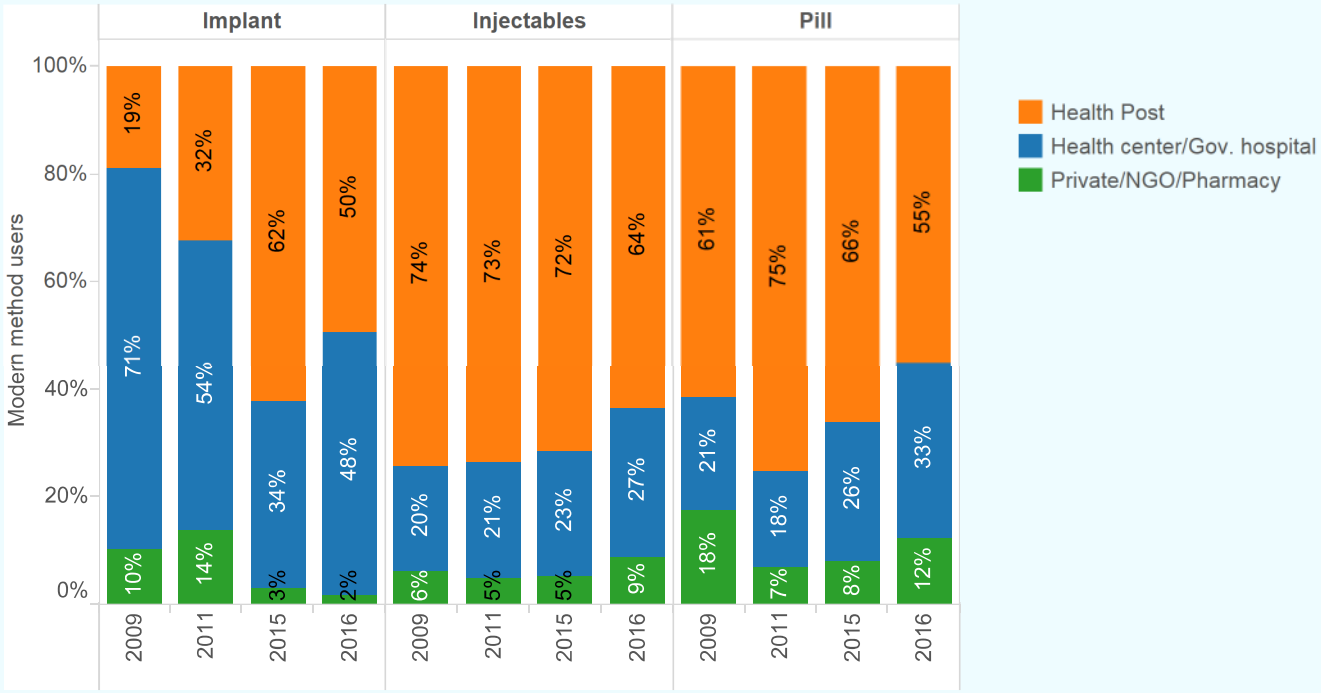


Figure FP11: By contraceptive method



Trend in postpartum contraceptive use

The prevalence of contraceptive use among women in their extended postpartum period (i.e. twelve months after pregnancy) was lower among women in Amhara and Tigray regions than in other regions. In general a little above a third of women in their postpartum period are using contracaptives. Older and more poor women were less likely to use contracptives than their counterparts.

Figure FP12: By region

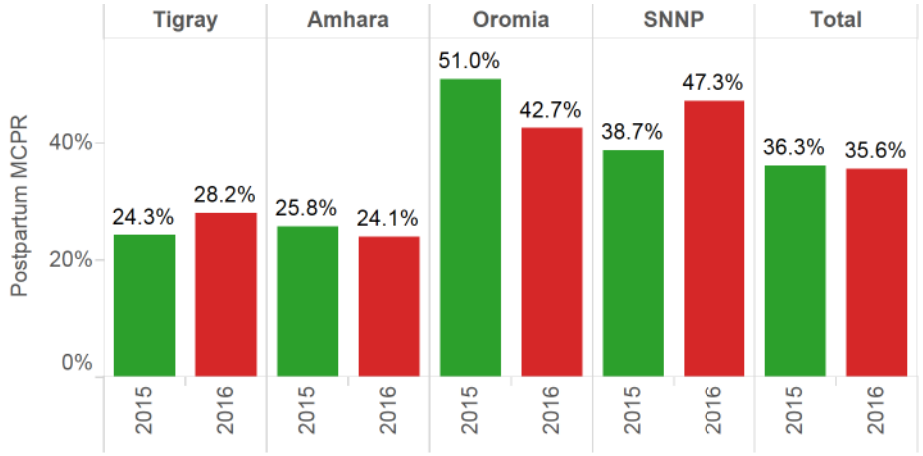


Table FP5: Sample sizes of postpartum women (i.e., women with children 0 to 11 months)

Sample characteristics	2015	2016
Age group		
15-19	141	86
20-24	322	347
25-34	780	868
35-49	563	476
Wealth quintile		
Most poor	389	442
More poor	393	374
Poor	389	346
Less poor	305	324
Least poor	330	291
Region		
Tigray	394	468
Amhara	485	485
Oromia	442	427
SNNP	485	397
Total	1,806	1,777

Figure FP13: By age goup

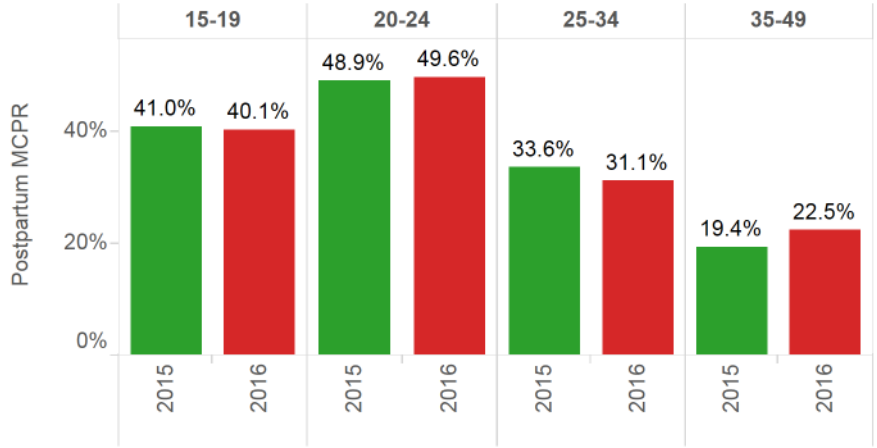
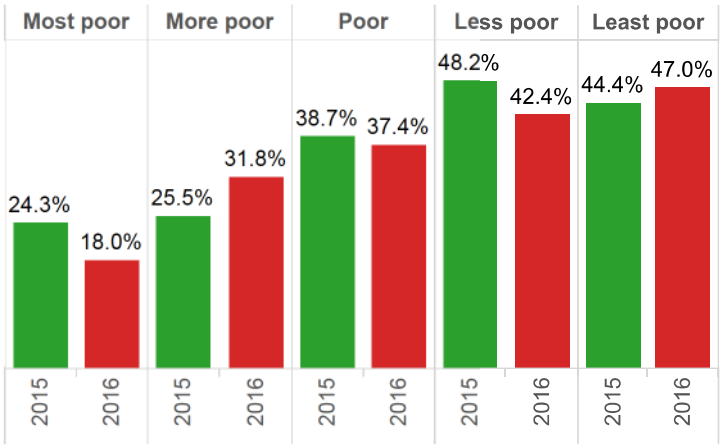


Figure FP14: By wealth quintile



Trend in the quality of counselling

Quality of counceling remained mostly similar between the two survey periods. Nonrtheless, providing informing about other methods declined between the two surveys. The percentage of women who reported to have been informed about other methods, side effects, and what to if side effect arises were in Tigray region than in other regions, There not much variations in the quality of counceling by age group and wealth quintile.

Table FP6: **Quality of family planning counseling:** i) provider informed about other methods, side effects and if informed about side effects what to do; ii) provider facilitated chosing the method by self or jointly with partner; iii) whether obtained the method of choice; and iv) intention to return to the provider

Age group	Year	Told of other methods	Told of side-effects	Told what to do if had side-effects	Chosen self or jointly with partner	Others helped to choose	Obtained the mrthod of choice	Would revisit the provider	No of respondents
By age group									
15-19	2015	75.5%	42.7%	40.4%	92.4%	7.6%	100.0%	96.8%	107
	2016	58.4%	48.8%	46.2%	82.0%	18.0%	96.9%	94.6%	85
20-24	2015	74.2%	52.7%	49.8%	88.7%	11.3%	94.8%	97.1%	399
	2016	68.2%	62.6%	60.9%	87.4%	12.6%	93.7%	95.5%	365
25-34	2015	78.4%	62.9%	60.4%	89.2%	10.8%	97.1%	97.1%	686
	2016	72.1%	61.3%	55.1%	85.6%	14.4%	94.1%	96.1%	591
35-49	2015	79.6%	62.9%	57.6%	88.2%	11.8%	96.5%	96.6%	303
	2016	70.5%	61.0%	52.6%	87.9%	12.1%	95.1%	94.1%	208
By wealth quintile									
Most poor	2015	76.4%	54.1%	53.2%	92.4%	7.6%	96.8%	98.2%	218
	2016	57.4%	48.5%	41.3%	90.3%	9.7%	87.6%	94.7%	166
More poor	2015	77.4%	58.9%	56.6%	88.9%	11.1%	97.7%	96.1%	240
	2016	63.5%	58.4%	53.6%	88.5%	11.5%	94.5%	95.8%	234
Poor	2015	78.8%	54.4%	52.0%	86.2%	13.8%	97.0%	96.8%	302
	2016	65.1%	59.4%	54.6%	83.4%	16.6%	93.6%	95.2%	231
Less poor	2015	78.8%	62.4%	58.8%	90.1%	9.9%	94.2%	95.8%	351
	2016	80.9%	72.0%	66.8%	83.9%	16.1%	97.1%	96.1%	278
Least poor	2015	75.4%	61.2%	56.3%	88.7%	11.3%	97.5%	98.1%	383
	2016	74.1%	60.2%	56.1%	86.6%	13.4%	95.8%	95.4%	340
By service provider									
Health center	2015	78.4%	62.6%	58.8%	88.2%	11.8%	96.8%	97.0%	386
	2016	71.5%	62.7%	57.4%	83.0%	17.0%	92.9%	98.1%	408
Health post	2015	78.4%	58.8%	56.2%	89.6%	10.4%	97.0%	98.7%	1,017
	2016	72.7%	62.8%	57.9%	88.1%	11.9%	95.9%	96.4%	733
Other	2015	61.1%	41.9%	35.9%	83.4%	16.6%	91.4%	78.0%	92
	2016	42.6%	39.6%	35.2%	84.1%	15.9%	89.6%	79.7%	108
By region									
Tigray	2015	90.0%	72.4%	71.2%	89.3%	10.7%	99.4%	96.8%	174
	2016	83.2%	65.7%	62.1%	90.7%	9.3%	97.3%	99.1%	144
Amhara	2015	79.8%	51.4%	50.2%	92.6%	7.4%	96.2%	97.3%	495
	2016	68.6%	61.4%	55.8%	91.2%	8.8%	89.4%	92.0%	363
Oromia	2015	77.3%	60.2%	54.3%	86.5%	13.5%	94.9%	96.4%	484
	2016	70.6%	66.9%	62.9%	74.7%	25.3%	95.8%	96.5%	363
SNNP	2015	67.4%	60.2%	57.3%	87.3%	12.7%	98.0%	97.5%	341
	2016	64.8%	52.5%	46.5%	90.8%	9.2%	96.7%	96.5%	379
Total	2015	77.3%	58.7%	55.6%	89.1%	10.9%	96.6%	97.0%	1,495
	2016	69.7%	60.8%	55.8%	86.2%	13.8%	94.4%	95.5%	1,249

Trend in reasons for women in union not using contraceptives

Postpartum amenorrhea, breastfeeding and desire to conceive were the most comonly mentioned reasons for not using contraceptives followed by side-effects. However, those reasons were lower among women aged 35-49 years of age than the others.

Table FP7: By region

Region	Year	Access issues	Breast feeding	Fatalistic	Husband oppose	Infecund	Not having sex	Opposed	Postpartum amenorrheic	Side effect issues	Wants to become pregnant	No of women
Tigray	2009	1.5%	42.4%	20.2%	4.2%	2.9%	4.1%	3.5%	10.1%	11.2%	0.0%	303
	2015	0.2%	34.3%	14.9%	3.9%	5.1%	7.6%	2.0%	6.7%	11.5%	13.8%	281
	2011	1.7%	40.4%	9.3%	2.7%	1.9%	5.6%	2.5%	11.3%	12.4%	12.2%	264
	2016	0.5%	35.5%	4.3%	3.3%	4.3%	8.1%	7.9%	14.0%	7.7%	14.4%	259
Amhara	2009	5.2%	22.0%	10.2%	2.9%	7.8%	6.8%	3.7%	28.4%	12.9%	0.0%	714
	2015	0.7%	18.9%	13.0%	1.0%	8.7%	9.1%	1.4%	28.0%	7.7%	11.5%	636
	2011	1.6%	13.0%	17.0%	0.6%	9.5%	4.3%	2.9%	18.7%	14.4%	18.1%	581
	2016	3.5%	16.6%	12.2%	2.1%	4.8%	6.0%	4.8%	18.6%	13.2%	18.1%	627
Oromia	2009	13.6%	17.3%	7.3%	8.0%	5.6%	5.9%	7.2%	22.6%	12.4%	0.0%	551
	2015	2.8%	23.3%	6.8%	3.0%	3.8%	6.3%	3.2%	12.1%	9.9%	28.7%	396
	2011	10.5%	17.9%	9.6%	4.8%	5.6%	3.3%	8.0%	17.4%	17.8%	5.2%	449
	2016	6.5%	14.7%	8.5%	5.2%	7.3%	6.9%	3.2%	18.1%	9.3%	20.2%	359
SNNP	2009	13.2%	16.7%	10.0%	11.4%	3.2%	3.5%	1.4%	24.2%	16.5%	0.0%	361
	2015	3.2%	16.4%	16.5%	4.0%	6.0%	11.3%	1.9%	16.4%	7.0%	17.3%	453
	2011	9.2%	18.5%	4.0%	4.9%	2.9%	5.9%	7.2%	17.6%	13.7%	16.1%	431
	2016	1.2%	13.8%	5.3%	7.9%	2.6%	6.9%	2.5%	31.7%	8.8%	19.3%	343
Total	2009	8.5%	22.9%	10.9%	6.1%	5.5%	5.5%	4.3%	23.1%	13.2%	0.0%	1,928
	2015	1.8%	21.7%	12.8%	2.7%	6.3%	8.8%	2.0%	18.1%	8.6%	17.2%	1,767
	2011	5.8%	19.9%	10.6%	3.1%	5.7%	4.6%	5.2%	16.9%	14.8%	13.4%	1,724
	2016	3.2%	18.7%	8.6%	4.3%	4.8%	6.8%	4.5%	20.6%	10.5%	18.2%	1,588

Table FP8: By age group

15-19	2009	10.7%	0.0%	12.2%	0.7%	5.8%	4.8%	5.1%	30.6%	30.1%	0.0%	123
	2011	14.5%	0.0%	13.5%	3.9%	4.6%	5.1%	3.8%	20.1%	22.8%	11.7%	98
	2015	13.7%	0.0%	8.5%	2.1%	1.4%	0.8%	2.9%	18.6%	18.4%	33.8%	138
	2016	8.5%	0.2%	5.4%	3.6%	0.1%	7.3%	2.7%	22.8%	30.2%	19.3%	79
20-24	2009	5.4%	0.5%	9.0%	3.8%	9.8%	8.7%	8.2%	25.1%	29.5%	0.0%	438
	2011	6.7%	0.2%	7.1%	2.5%	8.3%	7.8%	3.9%	25.3%	21.3%	16.9%	288
	2015	12.2%	1.0%	12.1%	1.6%	1.9%	5.7%	3.1%	26.0%	16.7%	19.6%	309
	2016	10.3%	2.7%	4.6%	4.8%	5.3%	8.2%	5.4%	18.6%	20.4%	19.5%	307
25-34	2009	4.0%	1.5%	12.5%	4.0%	8.3%	14.0%	6.4%	27.0%	22.3%	0.0%	862
	2011	2.2%	1.9%	10.5%	6.0%	5.3%	15.3%	4.4%	22.5%	18.1%	13.8%	820
	2015	8.0%	1.1%	11.7%	1.3%	1.7%	8.0%	3.1%	25.0%	23.8%	16.2%	766
	2016	6.2%	0.8%	6.5%	3.9%	2.4%	10.6%	3.7%	23.3%	23.1%	19.5%	795
35-49	2009	6.8%	18.1%	9.5%	6.0%	8.5%	17.6%	4.2%	12.1%	17.2%	0.0%	505
	2011	5.4%	15.8%	12.2%	5.8%	5.5%	19.7%	0.4%	12.6%	11.4%	11.1%	518
	2015	6.7%	18.2%	15.8%	3.2%	1.9%	13.0%	1.7%	15.5%	10.8%	13.1%	554
	2016	4.8%	15.1%	16.2%	5.4%	3.8%	12.4%	4.9%	8.9%	13.9%	14.5%	408

Trend in information about family planning provided to non-users

The percentage of women who are not currently using family planning but were told about family planning by either community health worker during a household visit or by health care provider during a health facility visit has showed a decreasing trend and only one third of non-users (one sixth in Oromia) were told about family planning in 2016.

Trend in contraceptive non-user women in union who were told about family planning by a health worker during last 12 months

Figure FP15: By region

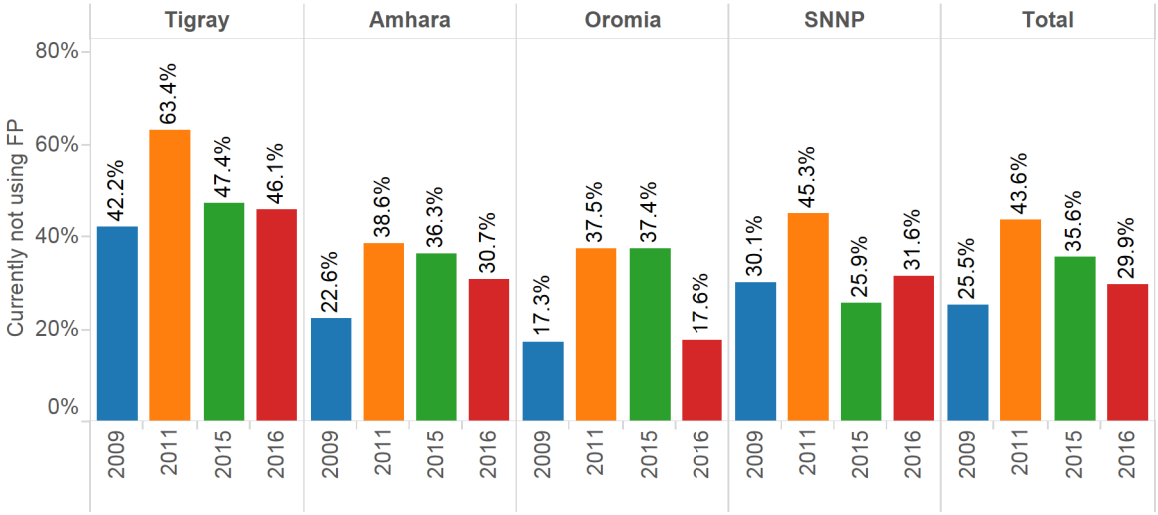


Table FP5: Sample sizes of postpartum women (i.e., women with children 0 to 11 months)

Sample characteristics	2009	2011	2015	2016
Age group				
15-19	175	121	141	86
20-24	550	347	322	347
25-34	1,135	919	780	868
35-49	631	561	563	476
Wealth quintile				
Most poor	503	381	389	442
More poor	489	389	393	374
Poor	521	404	389	346
Less poor	505	419	305	324
Least poor	473	355	330	291
Region				
Tigray	652	381	394	468
Amhara	606	496	485	485
Oromia	645	531	442	427
SNNP	588	540	485	397
Total	2,491	1,948	1,806	1,777

Figure FP16: By age group

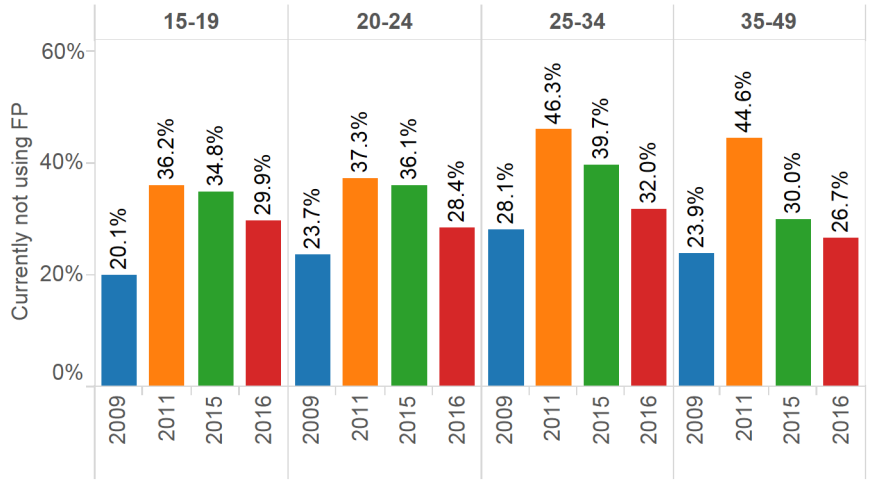
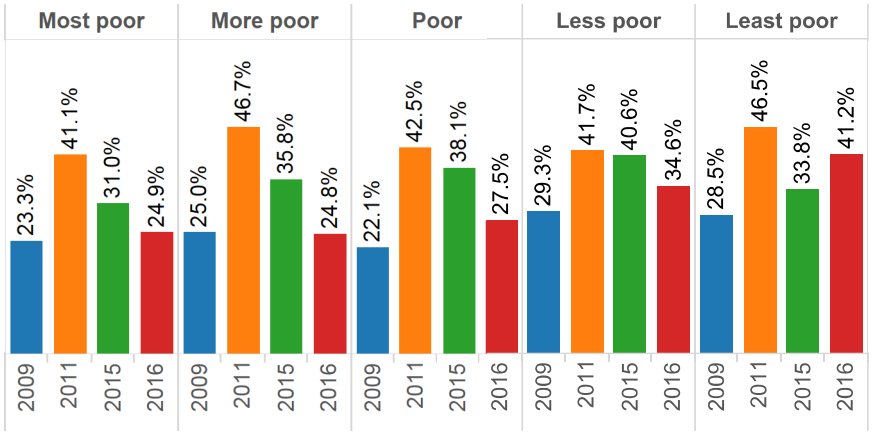


Figure FP17: By wealth quintile



Trend in future desire to use FP methods

Other than for Oromia, about two thirds of married women who are currently not using contraceptives desire to use a modern family planning method in the future.

Contraceptive non-users (women in union) who desire to use family planning method in the future

Figure FP18: By region

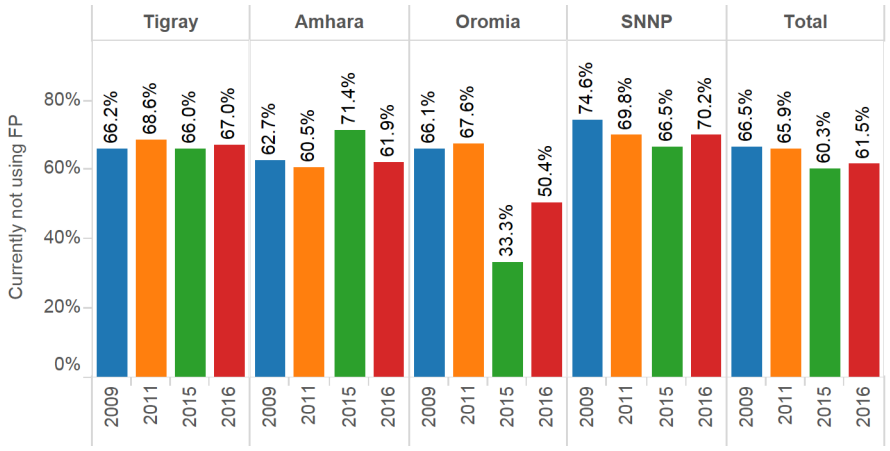


Figure FP19: By age group

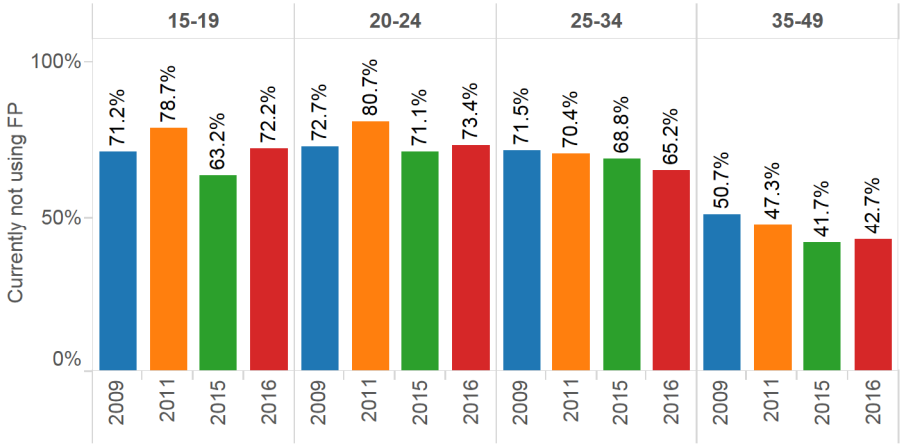
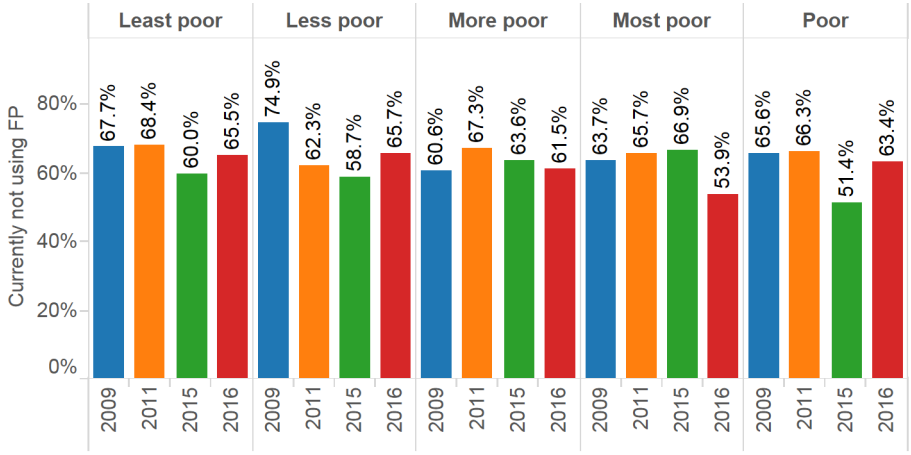


Figure FP20: By wealth quintile



Trend in future desired contraceptive method among FP non-users (women in union)

Injectables are still the future method of choice among non-users accross age group, wealth quintile, region and survey periods.

Figure FP21: By region

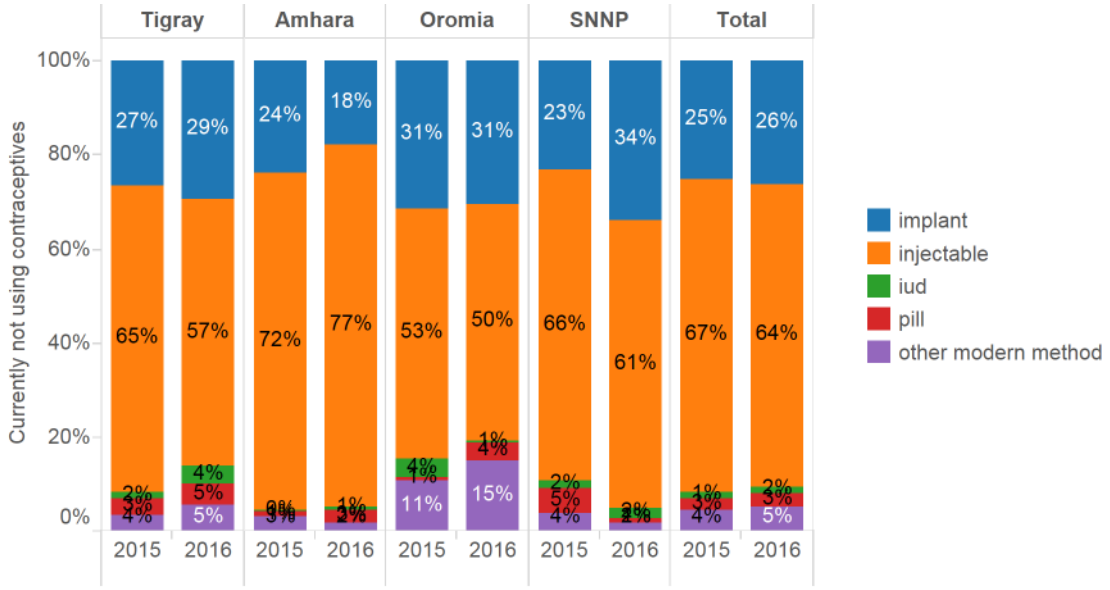


Figure FP22: By age group

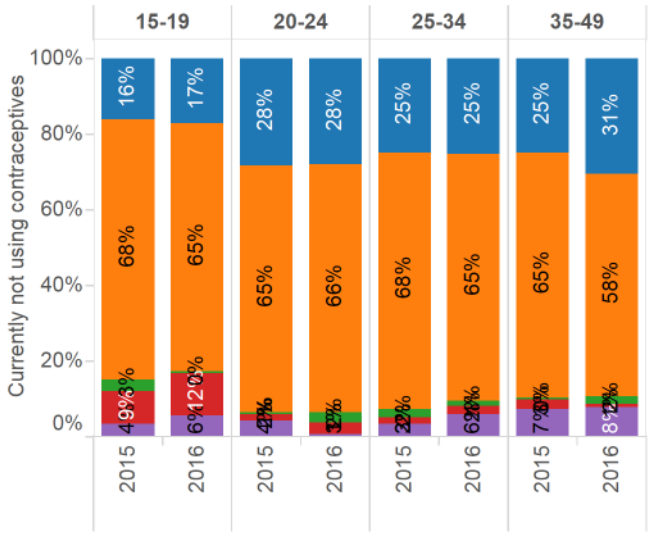
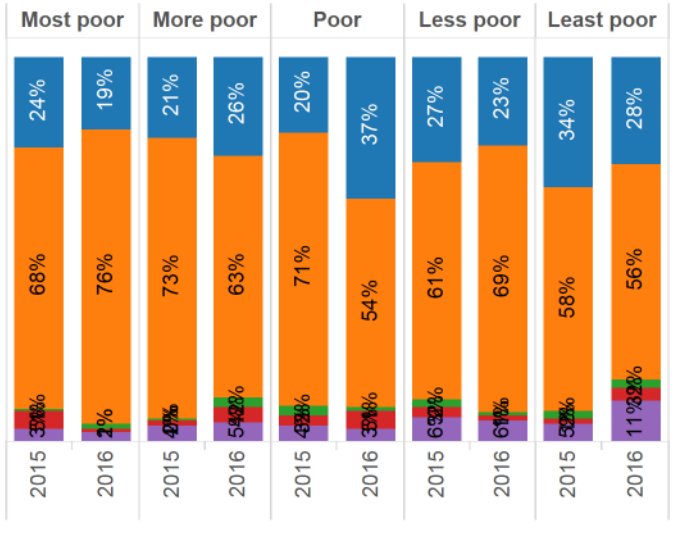


Figure FP23: By wealth quintile



Trend in the awareness about Long Acting Family Planning (LAFP) methods

Awareness of LAFP methods declined between 2015 and 2016; mainly due to its decline in Oromia and Amhara regions.

Figure FP24: By region

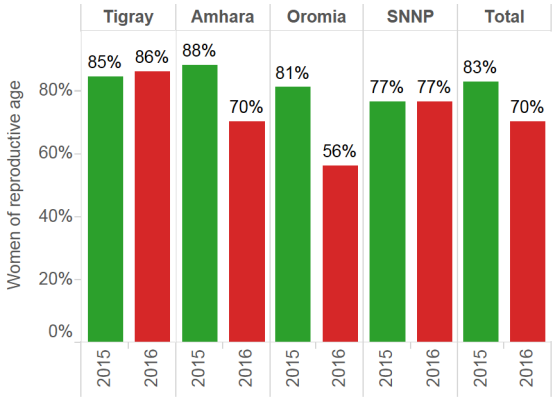


Figure FP25: By age group

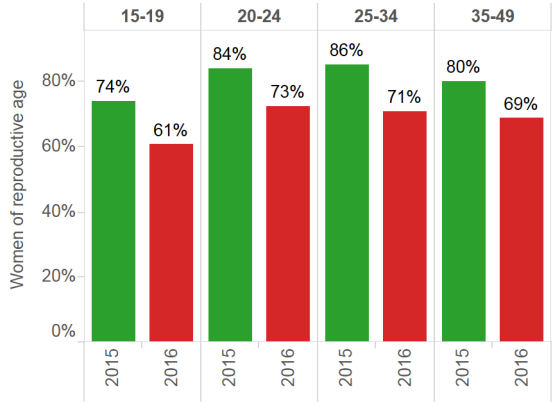


Figure FP26: By wealth quintile

Quality of counseling on LAFP services

Majority of the LAFP methods users reported they were told of where and where to remove the LAFP method they received.

Figure FP27: By region, 2016

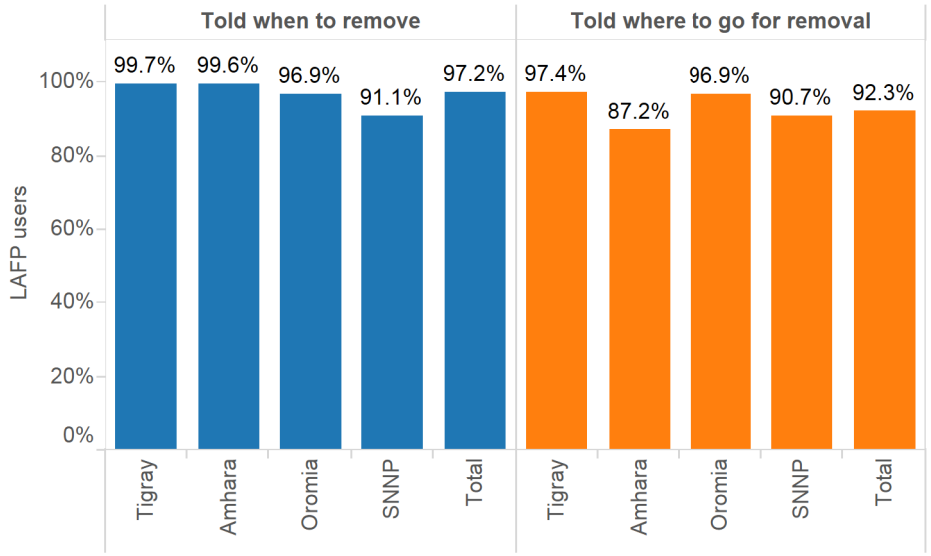


Table FP10: Sample sizes of LAFP user married women, 2016

Sample characteristics	
Age group	
15-19	16
20-24	98
25-34	169
35-49	51
Wealth quintile	
Most poor	47
More poor	62
Poor	69
Less poor	74
Least poor	82
Region	
Tigray	73
Amhara	95
Oromia	94
SNNP	72
Total	334

Figure FP28: By age group, 2016

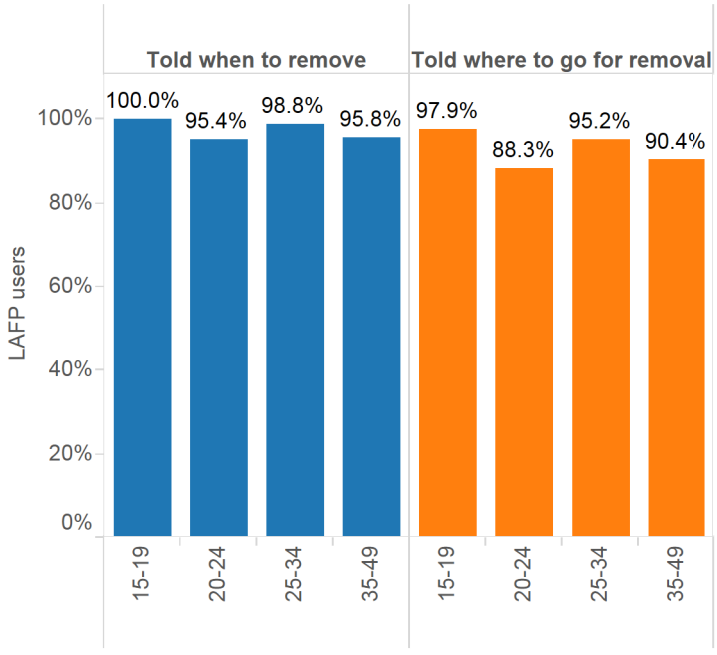
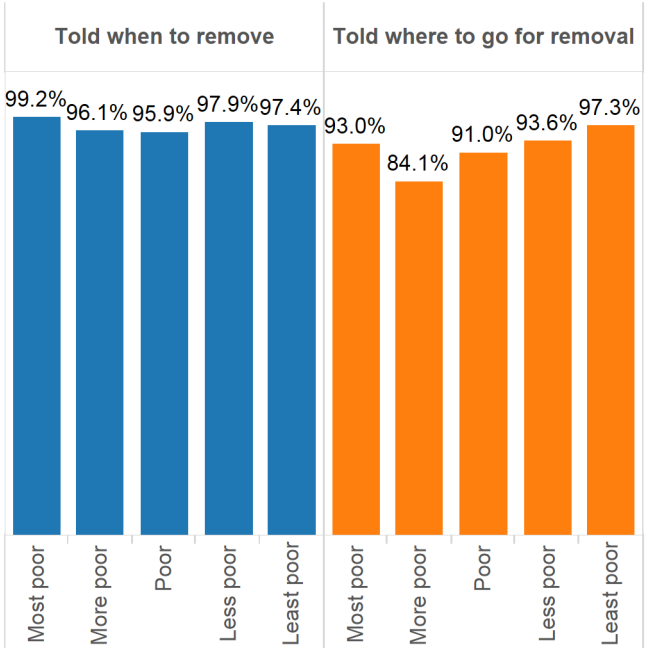


Figure FP29: By wealth quintile, 2016



Trend in the source of information on LAFP methods

Majority of married women who have ever heard of LAFP methods reported that they heard about it from health extension workers and one in three reprorted that they heard about it from f..

Figure FP30: Full sample

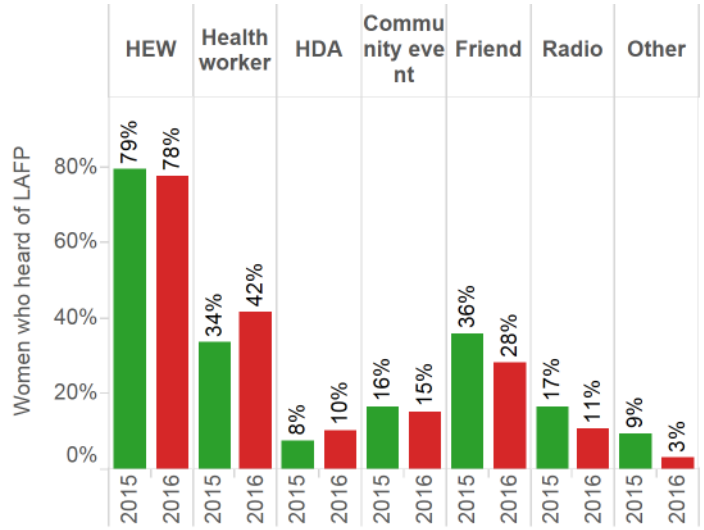


Figure FP31: Amhara region

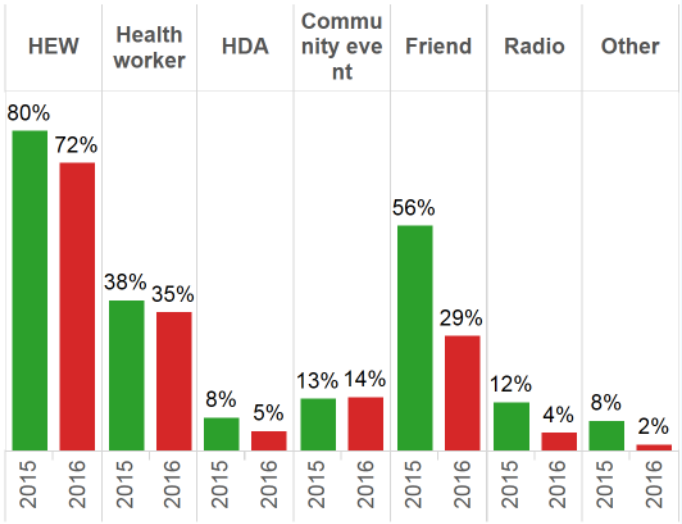


Figure FP32: Oromia region

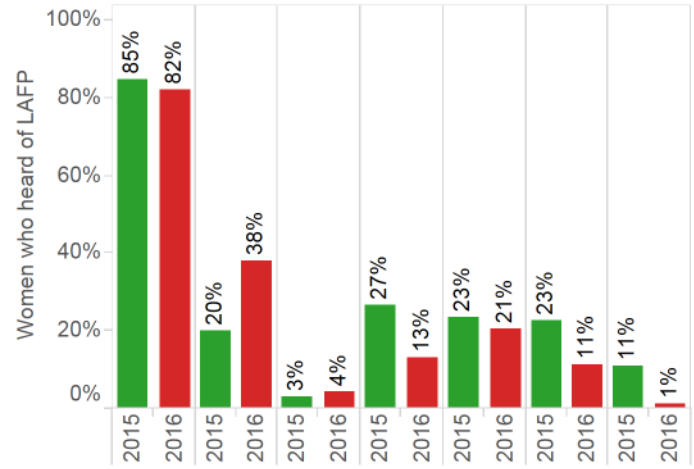


Figure FP33: SNNP region

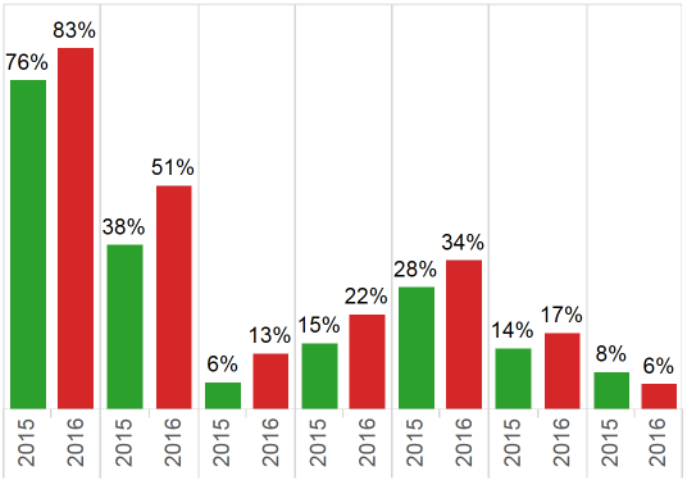
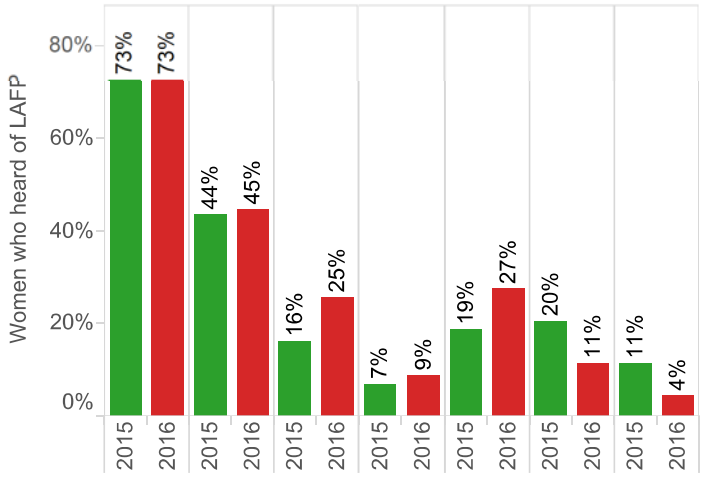


Figure FP34: Tigray region



Positive and negative perceptions about LAFP methods

Th long acting nature and effectiveness of LAFP methods were mentioned as positive attributes by more than half and a third of women who were aware of LAFP methods, respectively; while one in two women perceive LAFP inflicts side effects. Misperception of the LAFP that it creates infertility also exist; especially in Tigray.

Figure FP37: Positive factors of LAFP methods mentioned by women who are aware of LAFP methods, 2016

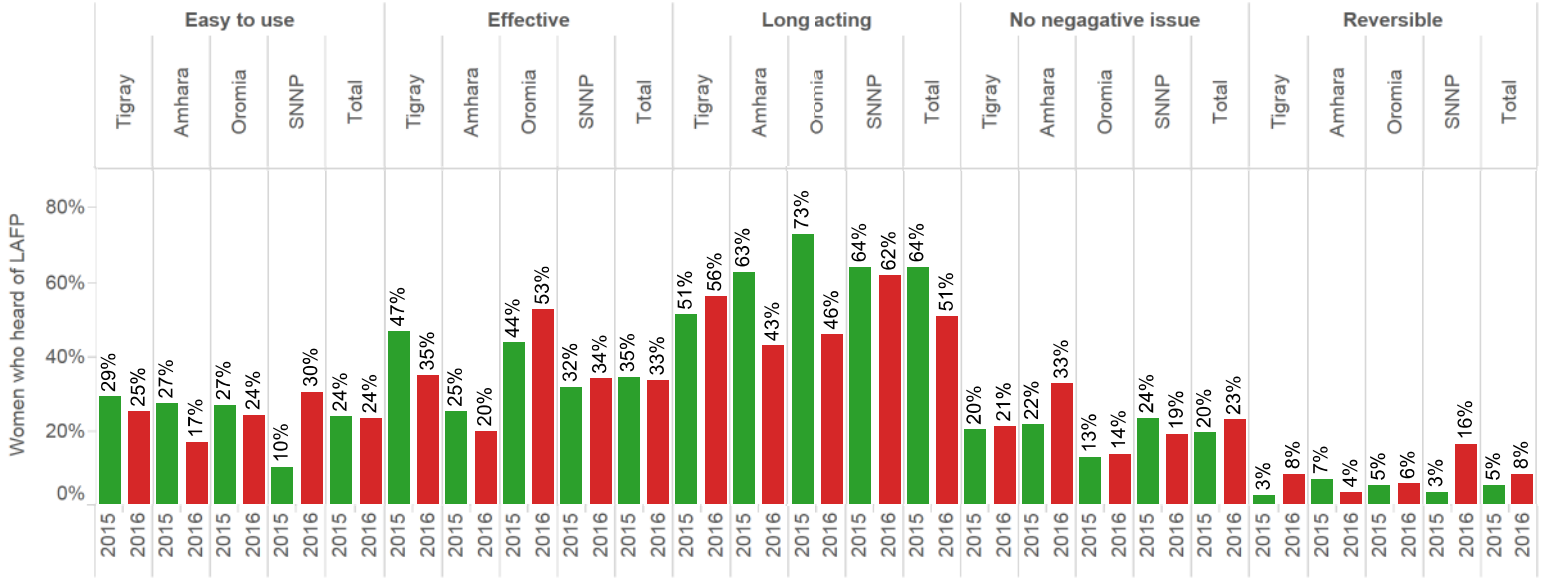
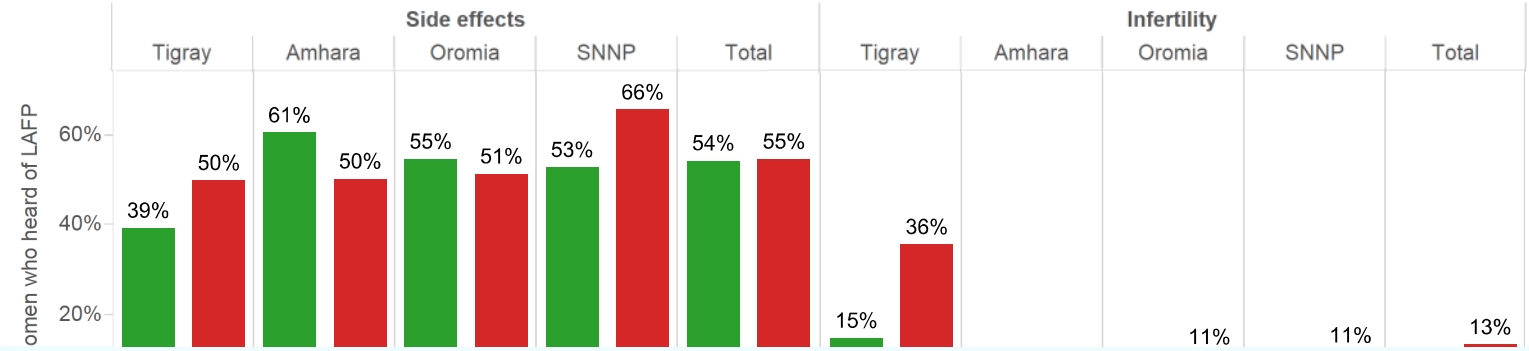


Figure FP38: Negative factors of LAFP methods mentioned by women who are aware of LAFP methods, 2016



Availability of contraceptives

The availability of LAFP methods was lower in health centers and health posts of Oromia and SNNP regions compared to other regions.

Figure FP39: Availability of LAFP methods at health centers, 2016

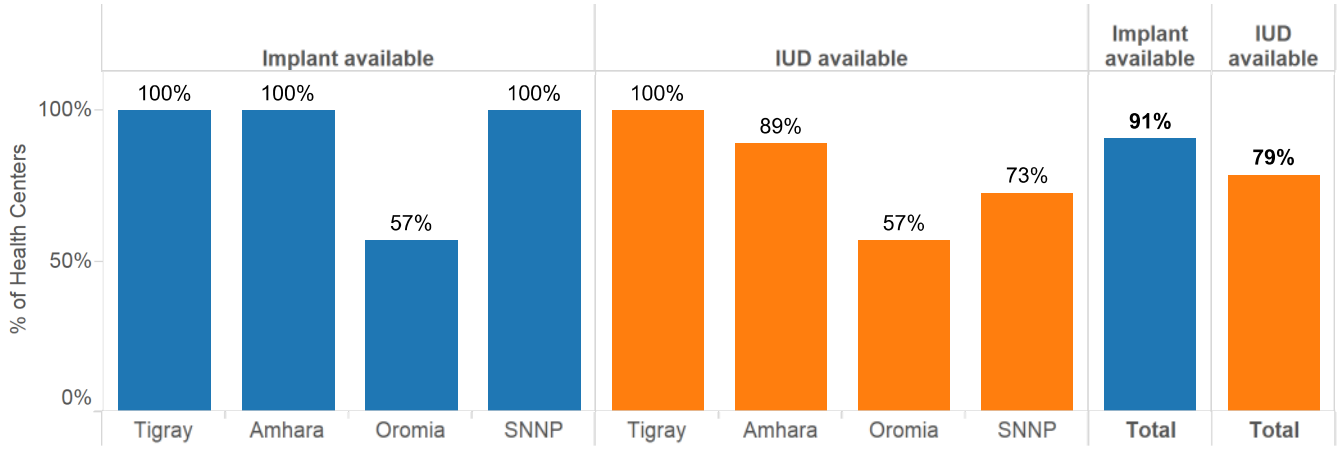
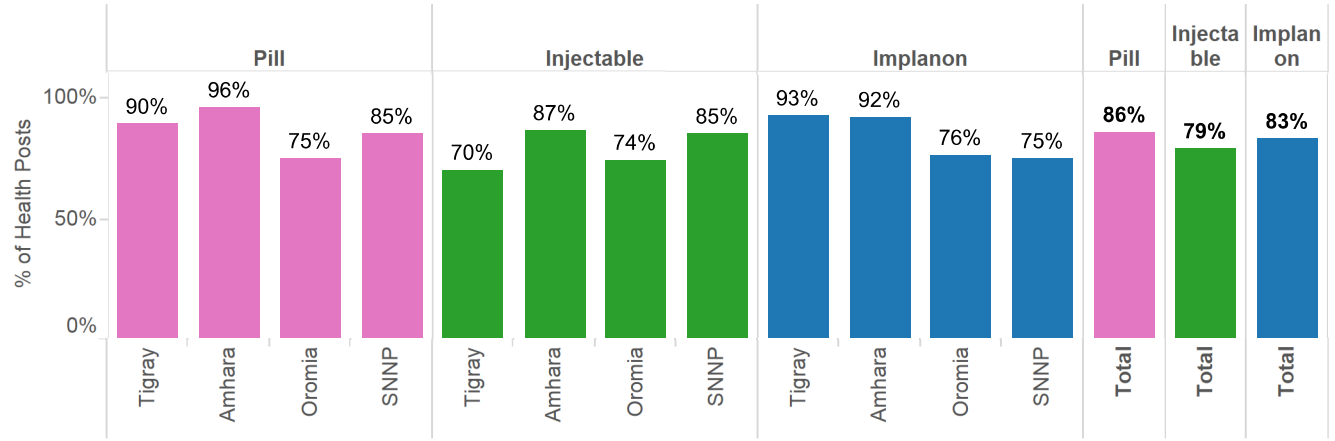


Figure FP40: Contraceptive availability at health posts, 2016



Effect of L10K 2020 family planning supply-side interventions

Summary of findings: Although the improvements in CPR including Implanon use rates among the women of reproductive age in union were higher in the L10K 2020 platform areas with the FP interventions than the L10K 2020 platform areas without the FP interventions; they were not statistically significant ($p>0.1$). Recalling that the FP provider mentioned about other methods, mentioned about the side-effects of the method, and mentioned what to if had side-effects were respectively 13, 12 and 11 percentage-points higher ($p<0.05$) among contraceptive users who adopted the method in last 12 months in the intervention area than those in the non-intervention area. The supply side interventions implemented by L10K 2020 were effective in improving FP counseling services provided by the HEWs; however, did not improve contraceptive use. Demand generation strategies will be required to increase contraceptive use including LARC. Adequate FP counselling is essential to ensure the human and reproductive rights of FP users. Thus, supply side interventions should be spread nation..

Intervention effects on modern method CPR and method mix among married women (i.e., women in union) of reproductive age

FP41: Modern method contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR)

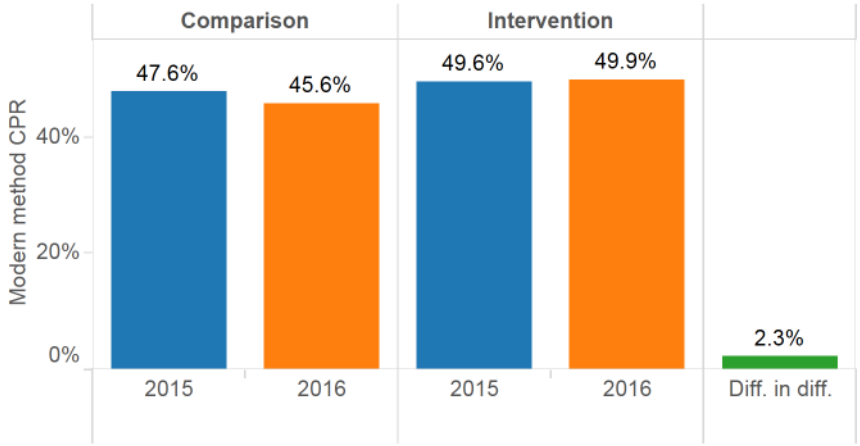


Figure FP42: Method mix

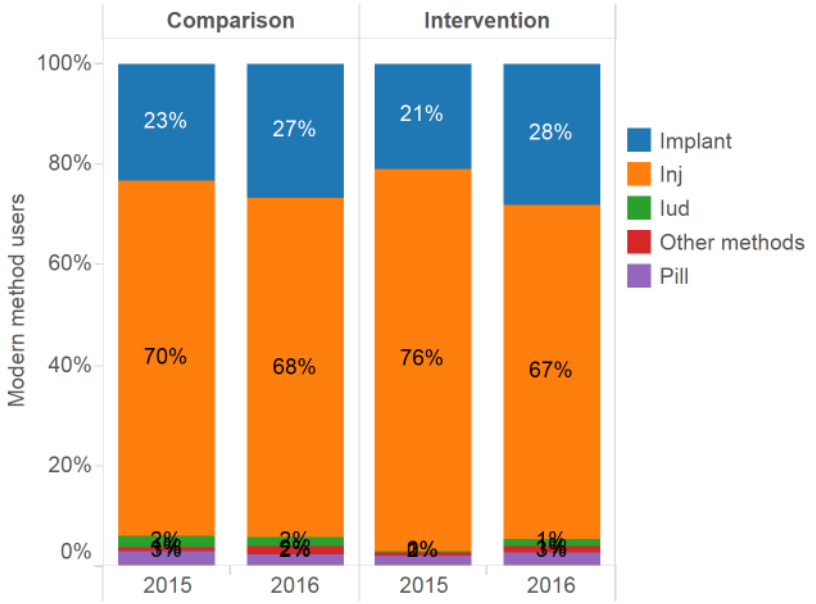


table FP11: Married women (i.e., women in union) of reproductive age sample sizes

Study arm	Year	Women in union	Modern method users
Comparison	2015	3,721	1,769
	2016	2,906	1,360
Intervention	2015	577	286
	2016	451	225

Figure FP43: Proportion of FP users using implants

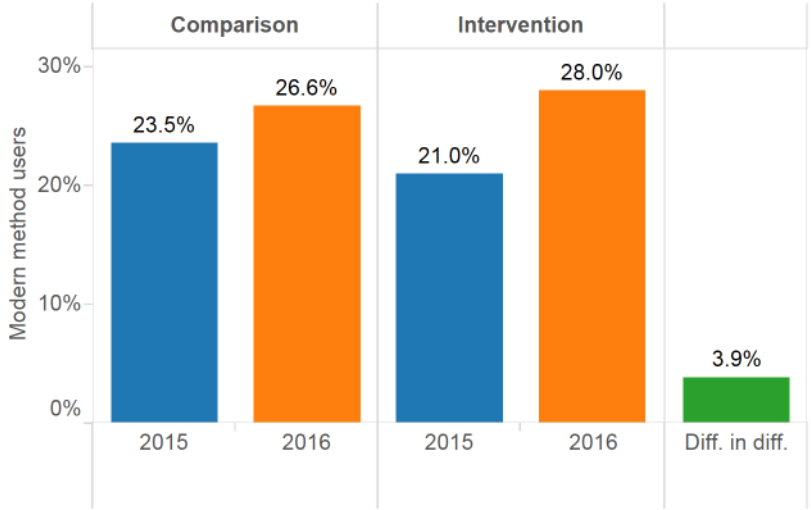
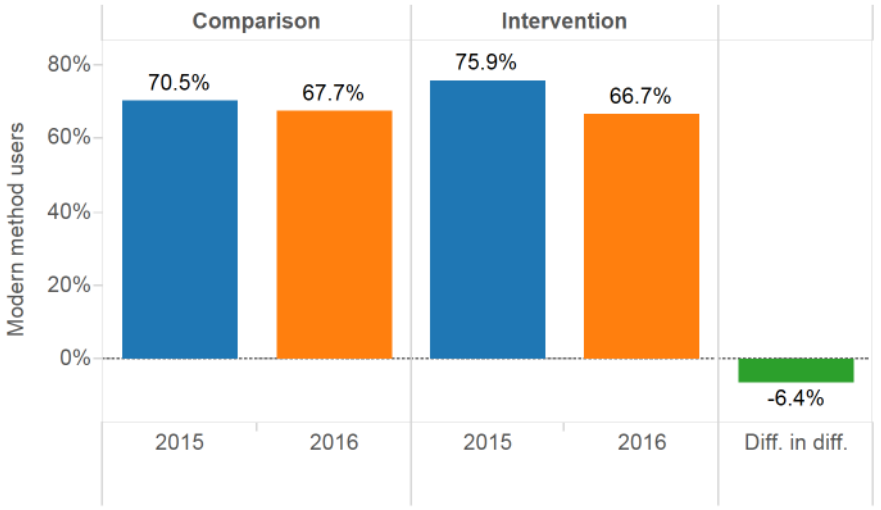


Table FP44: Proportion of FP users using injectables



Intervention effects on the source of FP methods for married (i.e., women in union) contraceptive users

Figure FP45: Contraceptive source for all methods

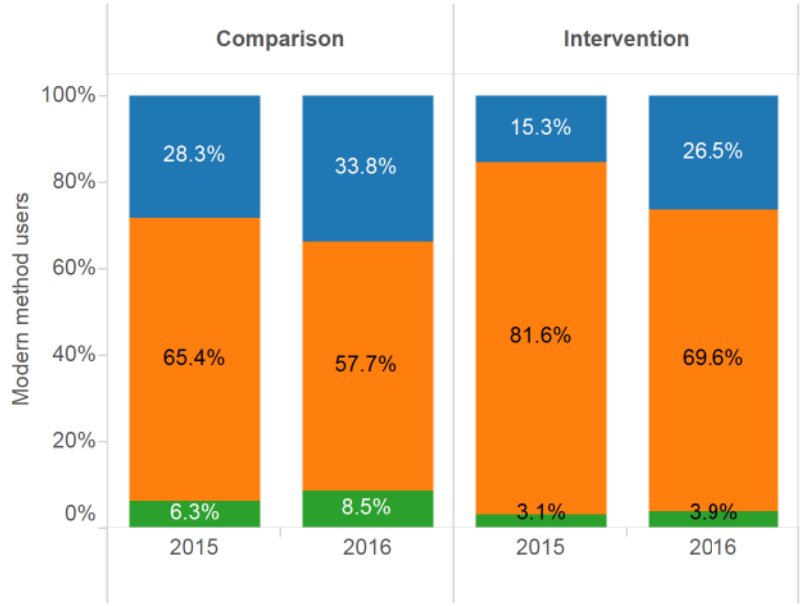


Figure FP46: Contraceptive source by method

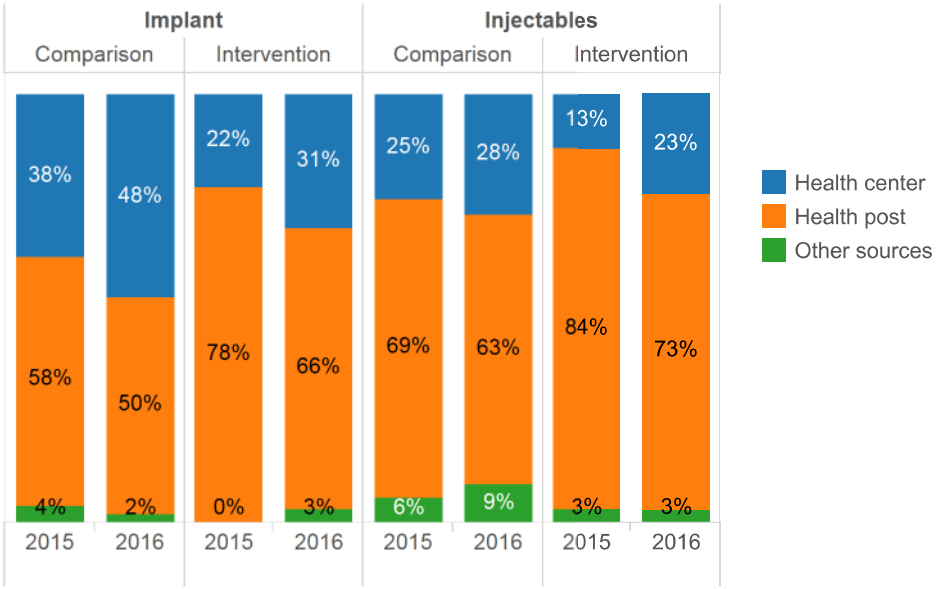


Figure FP47: Proportion of FP users who obtained method from health center

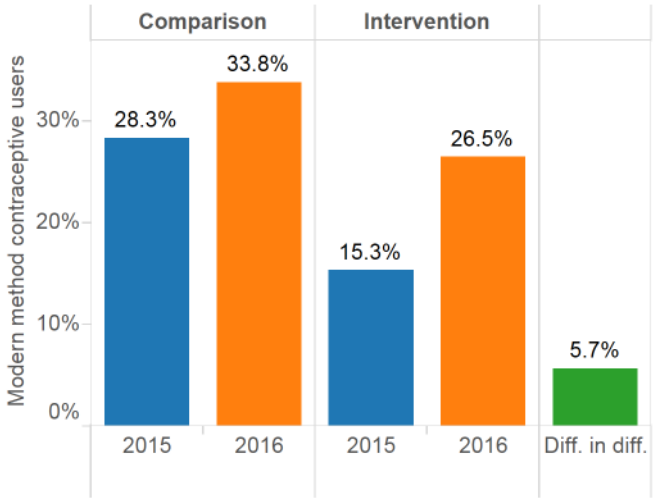


Figure FP48: Proportion of FP users who obtained method from health post

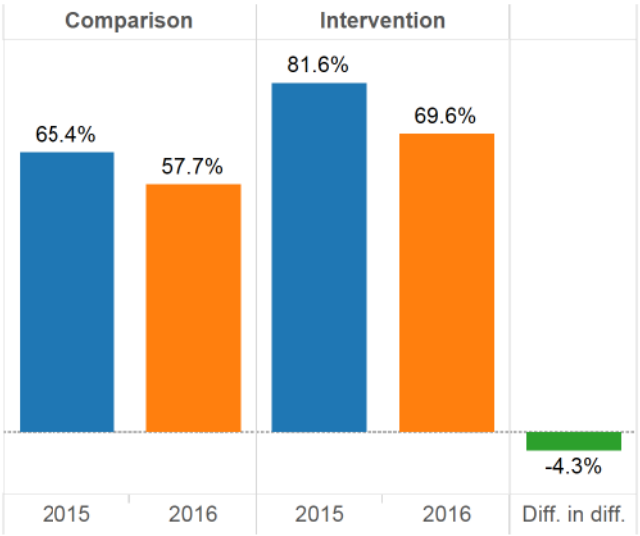


Table FP12: Contraceptive user married women sample sizes

	Comparison		Intervention	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
All	1,822	1,384	288	230
Implant	452	366	60	64
Injectables	1,252	939	219	154
IUD	46	21	1	3
Other	12	17	2	3
Pill	60	41	6	6

Intervention effects on postpartum MCPR (i.e., CPR among women who gave birth in last 12 months)

Figure FP49: Postpartum MCPR

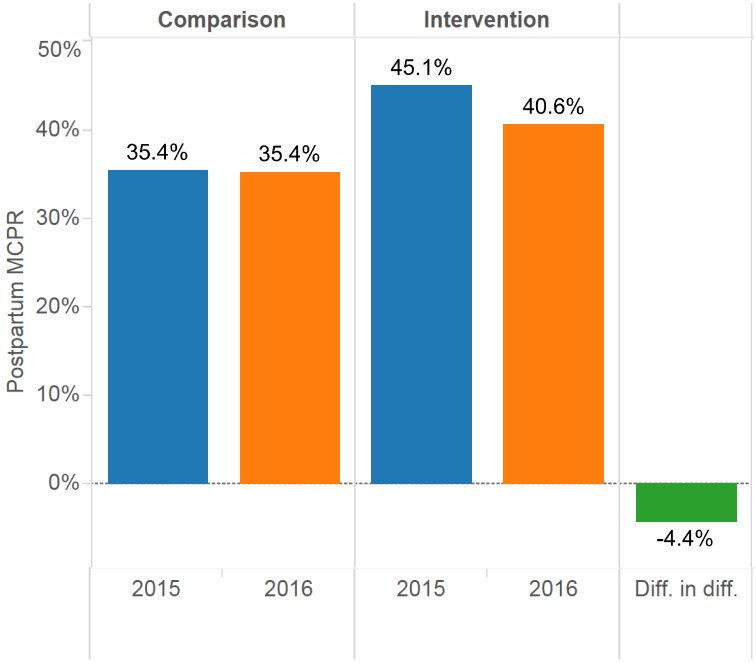
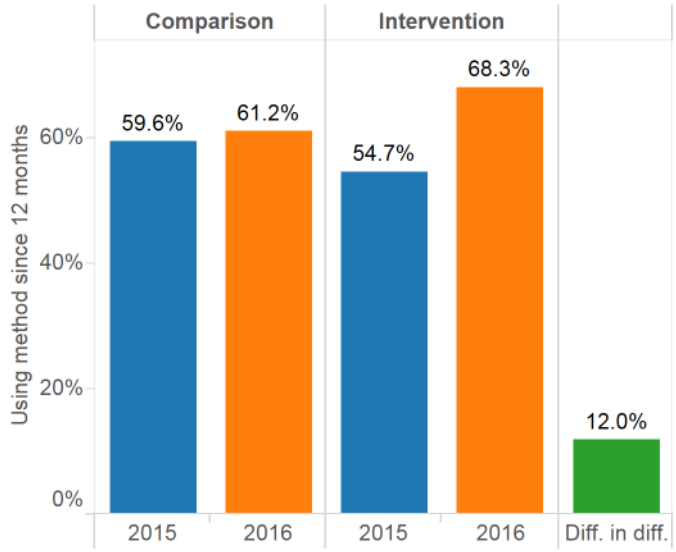


Table FP13: Sample sizes of postpartum women

	2015	2016
Comparison	1,262	1,375
Intervention	204	219

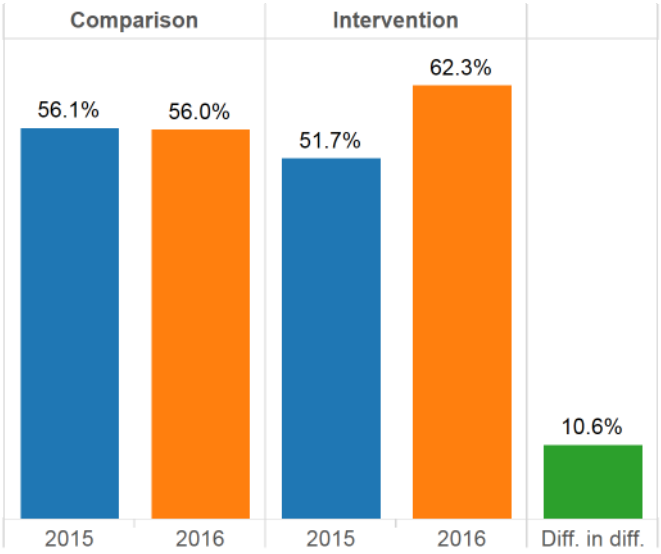
Intervention effects on quality of counseling: Modern method users who adopted the method in last 12 months recalled being told by the provider about ...

Figure FP50: Told about side effects



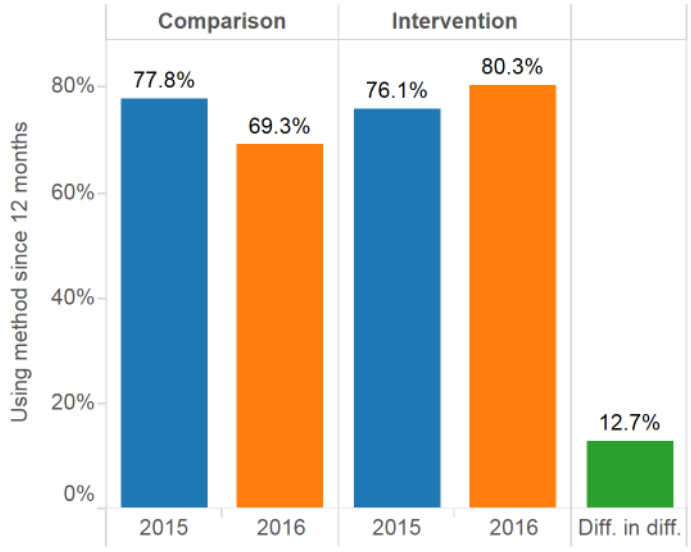
Statistically significant intervention effect (p<0.05)

Figure FP51: Told what to do if had side effects



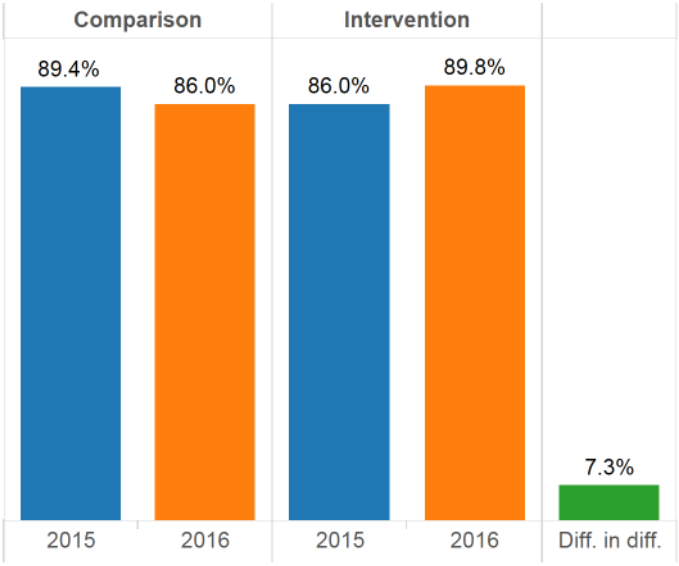
Statistically significant intervention effect (p<0.05)

Figure FP52: Told about other methods



Statistically significant intervention effect (p<0.05)

Figure FP53: Chose the method herself or with partner



Statistically significant intervention effect (p<0.1)

Table FP14: Sample sizes of women who adopted a method in last 12 months

	2015	2016
Comparison	1,450	1,097
Intervention	234	183

Intervention effects on non FP-users being told of FP by health worker & their future desire to use a FP method

Figure FP54: Told about FP in last 12 months

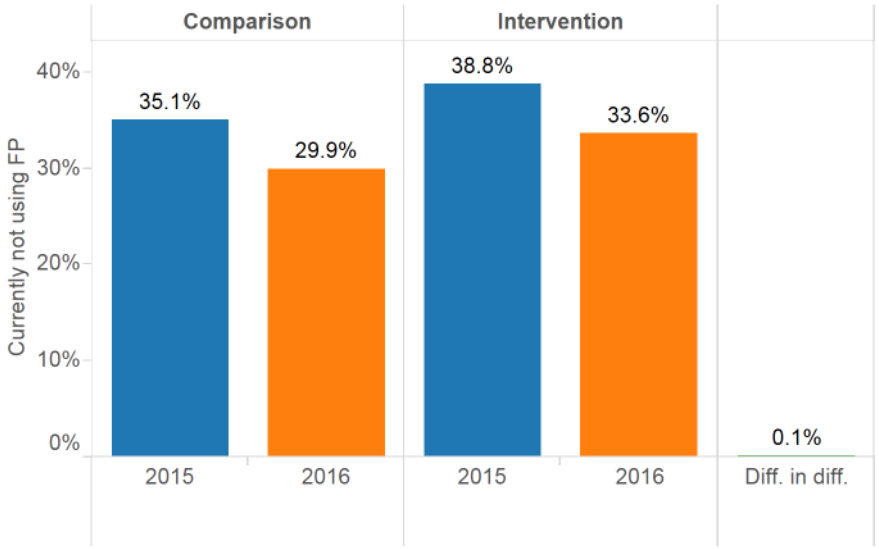


Figure FP55: Future desire to use FP

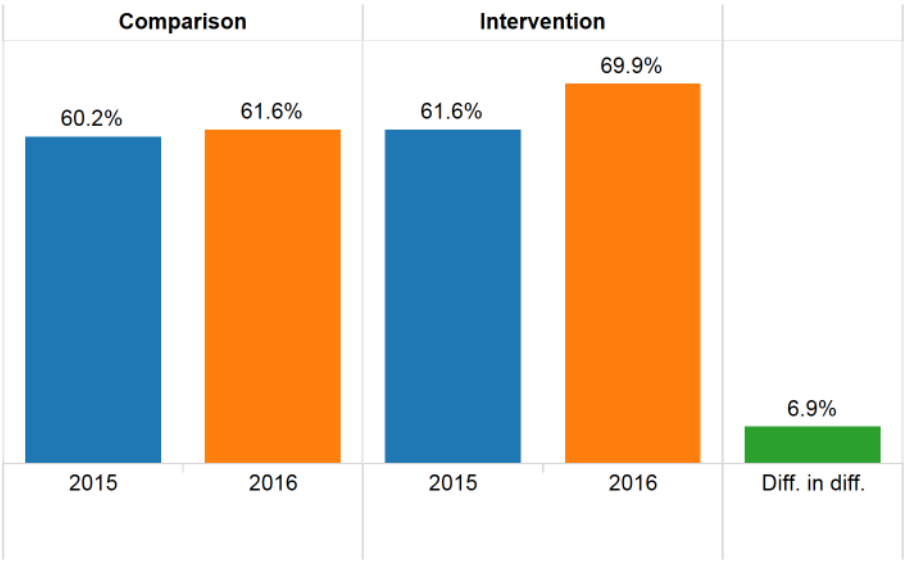


Figure FP56: Future desired method

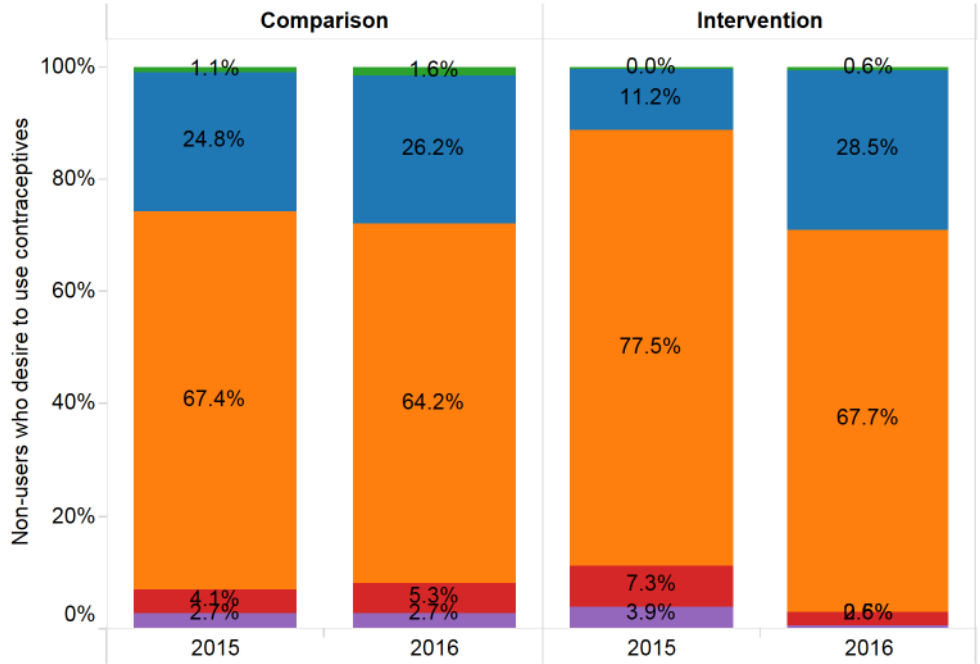


Table FP 15: Sample sizes of married women who are not using contraceptives

	2015	2016
Comparison	1,808	1,767
Intervention	289	226

Intervention effects on ever heard of LAFP, LAFP discussed by health worker, and source of LAFP information

Figur FP57: Heard of LAFP

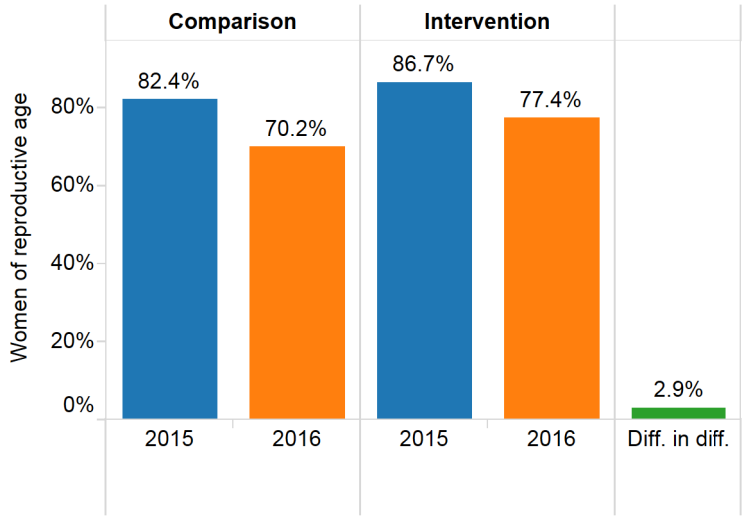
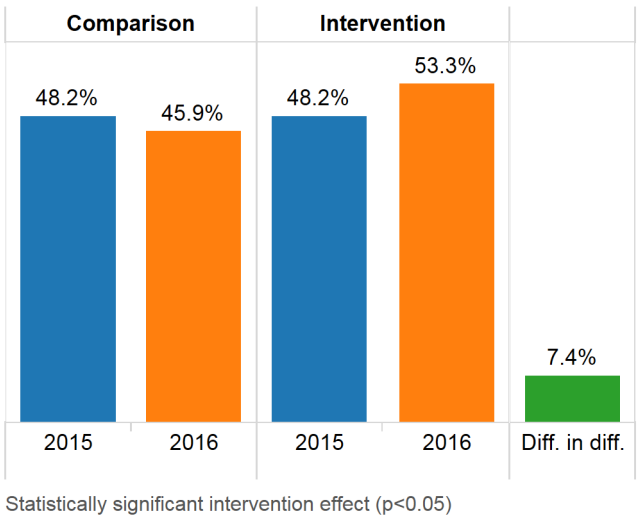


Figure FP58: LAFP discussed by health worker

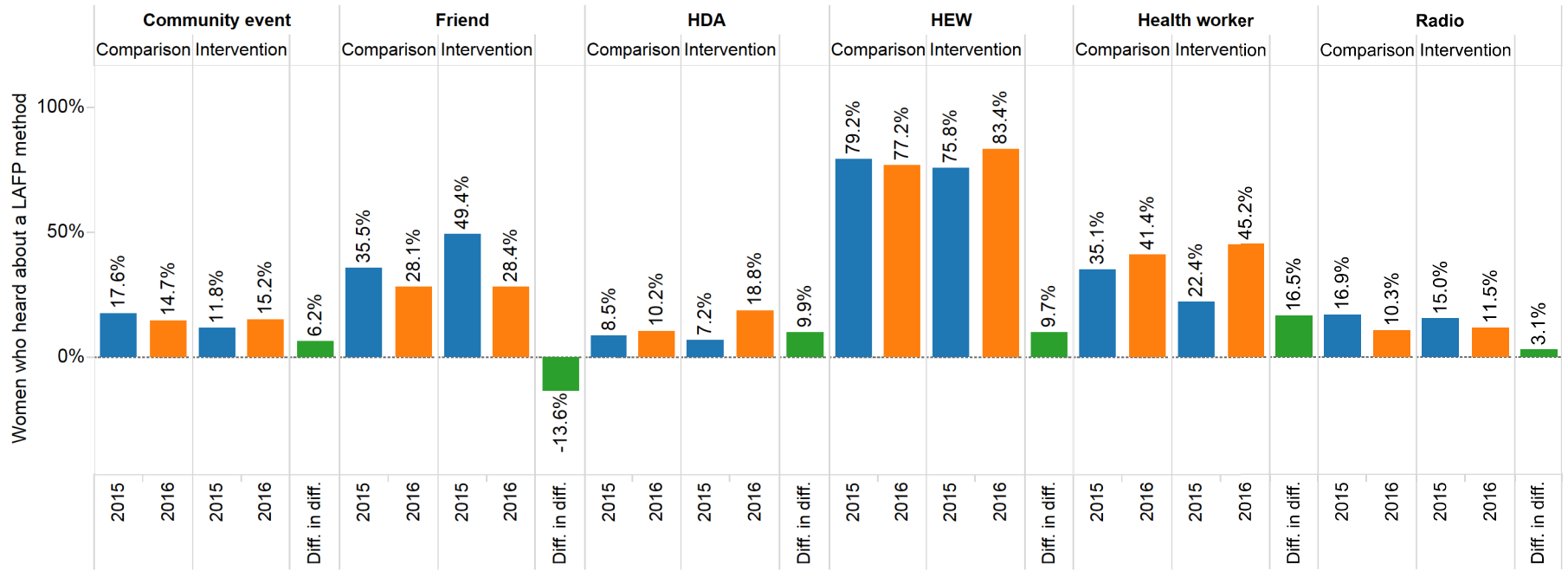


Statistically significant intervention effect (p<0.05)

Table FP16: Sample sizes of married women who are aware of LAFP methods

Study arm	2015	2016
Comparison	3,070	2,210
Intervention	500	356

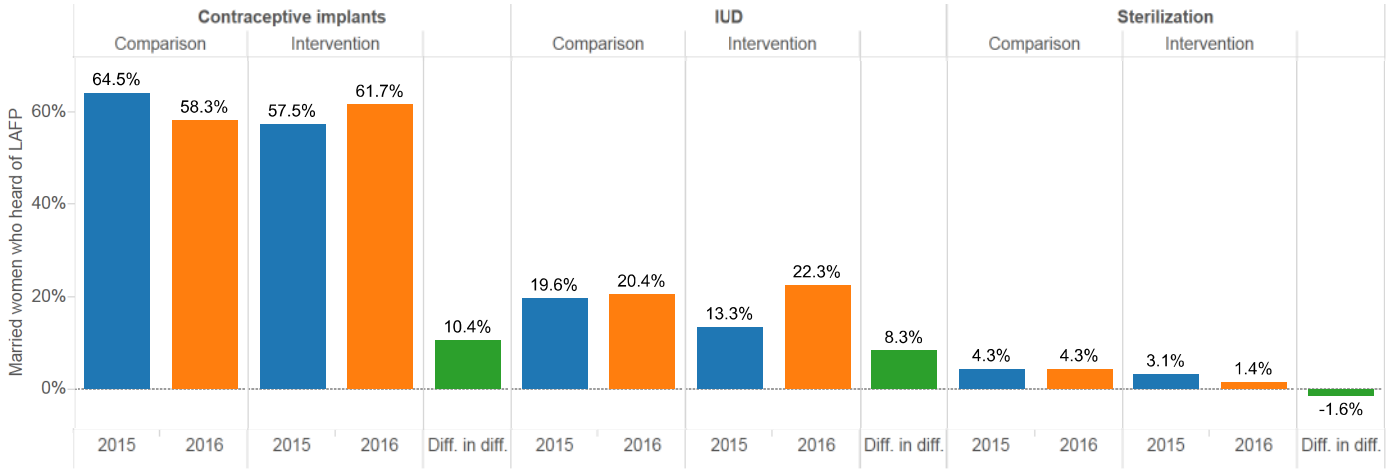
Figure FP59: LAFP information source



Statistically significant intervention effect (p<0.05) on LAFP information source being HEW or health worker

Intervention effects on recalling a LAFP method

Figure FP60: LAFP method recalled



Statistically significant intervention effect (p<0.05) on recalling implant and IUD

Maternal and newborn health

Table MNH1: Background characteristics of women with children 0 to 11 months, 2008-2016

	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Age group				
15-19	8.9%	7.7%	9.1%	7.6%
20-34	77.1%	76.1%	74.2%	77.7%
35-49	14.1%	16.2%	16.7%	14.7%
No. of children				
1	20.1%	20.5%	28.0%	24.8%
2	18.2%	16.4%	17.4%	19.0%
3	16.3%	17.0%	14.4%	16.3%
4+	45.5%	46.0%	40.1%	39.8%
Education				
No education	79.3%	73.9%	57.2%	60.9%
Primary	14.0%	15.4%	23.2%	21.4%
Higher	6.7%	10.7%	19.6%	17.7%
Religion				
Orthodox	61.6%	61.6%	60.0%	61.6%
Protestant	12.5%	19.0%	20.9%	17.3%
Muslim	24.5%	18.2%	18.2%	20.3%
Other	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%
Distance to a health facility				
<30 minutes	53.0%	64.2%	54.5%	43.0%
30 mins to <1 hr	23.4%	26.0%	30.8%	33.1%
1+ hrs	23.5%	9.8%	14.6%	23.9%
Wealth quintile				
Most poor	20.3%	18.4%	19.8%	21.2%
More poor	20.0%	19.3%	17.3%	20.4%
Poor	19.9%	20.8%	19.4%	19.1%
Less poor	20.0%	20.7%	21.2%	20.0%
Least poor	19.9%	20.8%	22.2%	19.3%
Region				
Tigray	15.1%	14.2%	14.3%	14.3%
Amhara	39.0%	36.2%	35.6%	34.4%
Oromia	26.8%	25.8%	25.7%	25.8%
SNNP	19.1%	23.8%	24.4%	25.5%
No. of women	2,400	3,887	3,883	4,053

Figure MNH1: ANC and its components by age group, 2016

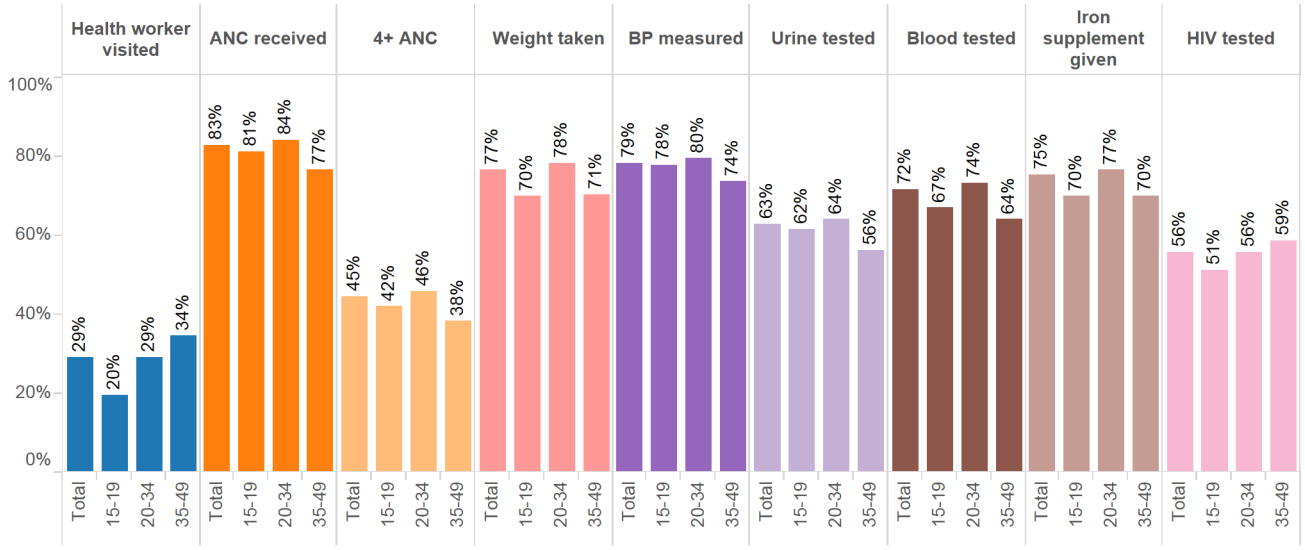


Figure MNH2: ANC and its components by wealth quintile, 2016

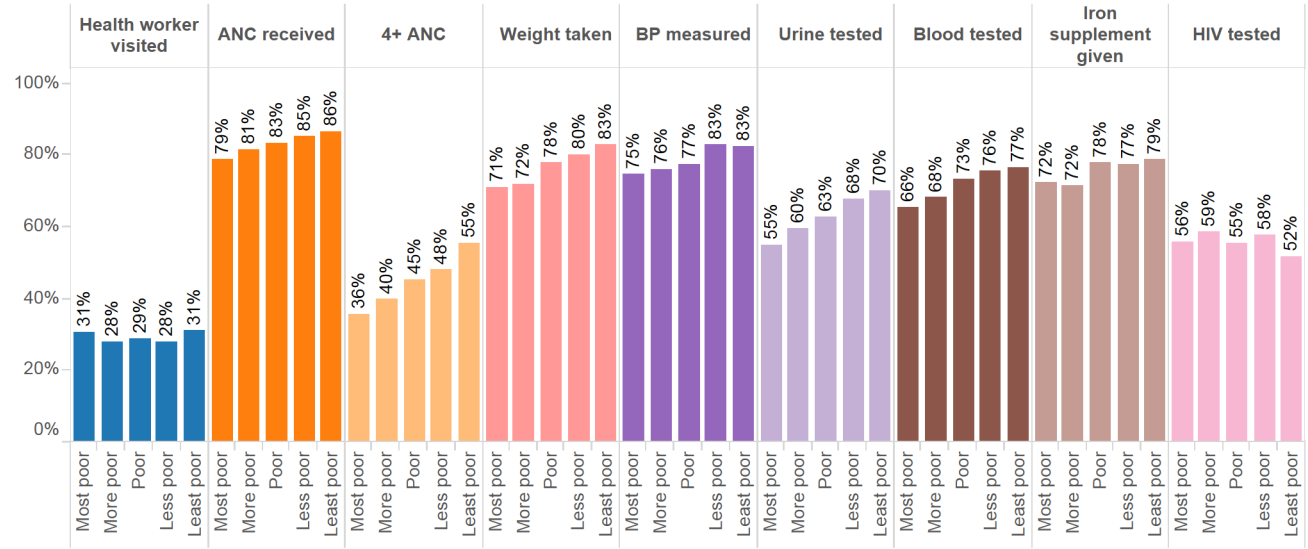


Figure MNH3: ANC & its components by region, 2016

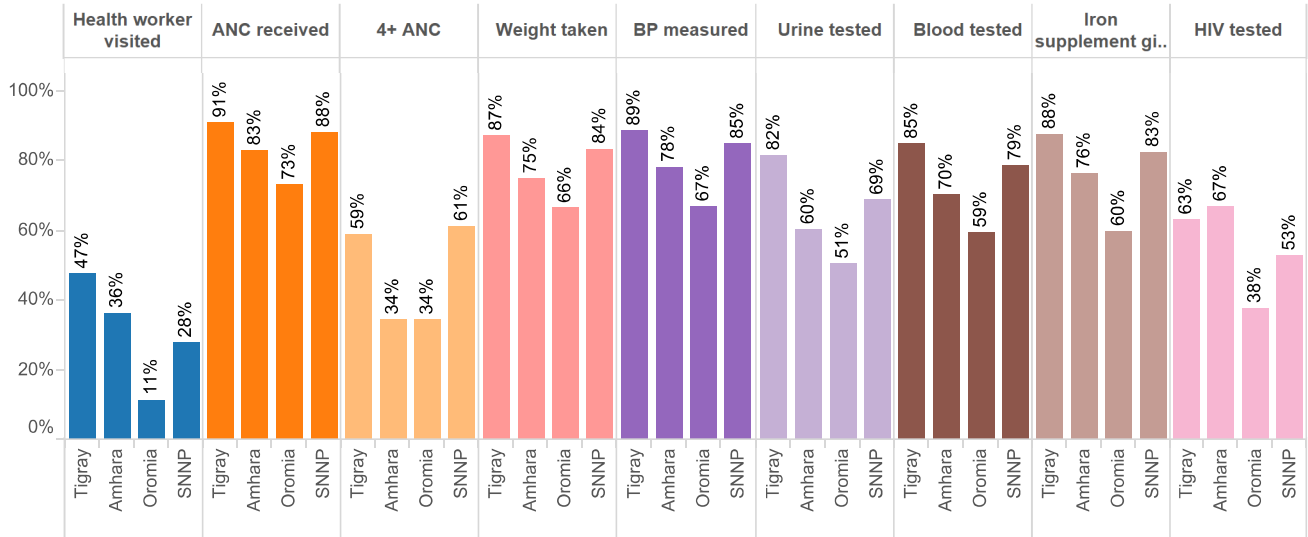


Table MNH2: Trend in ANC & its components by age group

	Total				15-19				20-34				35-49			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Health worker visited	15.6%	37.2%	40.3%	29.3%	17.3%	31.2%	29.9%	19.6%	15.1%	36.9%	40.9%	29.3%	17.1%	41.4%	43.0%	34.5%
HDA visited			39.1%	26.4%			29.3%	19.5%			39.5%	26.4%			42.2%	29.8%
ANC received	52.0%	69.7%	88.7%	82.9%	52.8%	65.0%	85.9%	81.4%	52.4%	70.1%	89.4%	84.3%	49.1%	69.7%	86.9%	76.8%
4+ ANC	17.4%	28.3%	51.2%	44.6%	16.6%	27.5%	45.3%	42.3%	17.8%	28.7%	52.4%	46.0%	15.9%	27.2%	48.7%	38.3%
ANC in first trimester	7.6%	13.0%	24.6%	21.0%	7.5%	14.1%	24.1%	21.0%	8.0%	12.7%	25.2%	21.6%	5.5%	13.9%	22.1%	17.5%
ANC in 1st & last trimester				19.4%				20.5%				19.9%				15.7%
Complete ANC	5.9%	10.8%	50.4%	49.2%	7.4%	14.4%	48.4%	45.1%	5.8%	10.4%	51.5%	50.0%	5.9%	11.2%	46.7%	46.7%
Weight taken	37.2%	57.8%	80.2%	76.6%	35.8%	51.7%	78.3%	70.3%	38.1%	58.5%	80.8%	78.4%	33.3%	57.7%	78.3%	70.7%
BP measured	38.8%	57.8%	81.3%	78.6%	40.7%	53.6%	78.0%	77.9%	38.8%	58.2%	82.2%	79.5%	37.6%	58.4%	78.8%	74.0%
Urine tested	9.4%	14.2%	55.7%	62.9%	8.9%	16.5%	55.2%	61.7%	9.6%	13.9%	56.9%	64.2%	8.4%	14.4%	50.6%	56.4%
Blood tested	14.9%	29.7%	66.9%	71.7%	19.2%	33.0%	65.2%	67.0%	15.0%	29.3%	67.7%	73.6%	11.4%	29.8%	64.4%	64.2%
Iron supplement given	10.7%	32.2%	66.6%	75.4%	11.0%	30.0%	58.1%	69.9%	11.1%	32.2%	67.4%	77.0%	8.0%	33.2%	67.9%	70.0%
Deworming done	6.5%	3.5%	9.1%	9.7%	9.5%	2.8%	6.2%	5.0%	6.3%	3.4%	9.1%	9.4%	5.9%	4.5%	10.9%	13.9%
HIV tested	12.3%	17.9%	43.3%	55.9%	16.8%	16.4%	39.0%	51.3%	12.2%	18.2%	44.1%	55.8%	9.4%	17.1%	41.8%	59.0%
Told about ...																
Breastfeeding	8.4%	28.2%	59.5%	42.1%	9.1%	24.1%	50.9%	38.8%	8.5%	28.0%	60.4%	42.9%	7.4%	31.3%	60.0%	39.2%
Danger signs	7.1%	21.9%	63.2%	44.9%	6.0%	17.0%	53.4%	41.5%	7.3%	21.9%	63.7%	45.9%	6.5%	24.6%	66.4%	41.8%
Postpartum FP				36.5%				31.4%				38.4%				29.4%
Birth preparedness	9.0%	25.0%	68.8%	45.7%	8.4%	20.8%	59.5%	41.4%	9.2%	25.2%	69.7%	46.6%	8.0%	26.4%	69.8%	43.2%
Biirth preparedness taken	68.6%	76.6%	89.9%	81.1%	63.2%	73.1%	82.0%	75.4%	69.5%	77.0%	91.0%	82.1%	66.9%	76.1%	89.2%	78.7%
Family conversation																
None			84.3%	92.0%			91.2%	95.1%			84.0%	91.8%			81.8%	91.1%
By HDA			0.6%	1.2%			0.8%	0.0%			0.5%	1.3%			0.9%	0.8%
By HEW			11.6%	3.7%			6.0%	0.8%			12.0%	3.9%			12.7%	3.6%
HEW & HDA			3.6%	3.2%			2.1%	4.1%			3.5%	2.9%			4.7%	4.5%
No. of women	2,400	3,887	3,883	4,053	216	285	340	299	1,833	2,949	2,912	3,114	351	653	631	640

Table MNH3: Trend in ANC & its components by wealth quintile

	Most poor				More poor				Poor				Less poor				Least poor			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Health worker visited	15.8%	36.5%	45.1%	30.7%	12.2%	35.5%	46.1%	28.0%	17.0%	38.8%	37.6%	28.8%	12.9%	35.6%	39.0%	28.1%	19.9%	39.5%	35.0%	31.1%
HDA visited			43.9%	26.9%			44.8%	24.3%			36.2%	25.7%			38.1%	25.8%			33.6%	29.3%
ANC received	39.1%	64.9%	85.7%	78.6%	44.2%	64.4%	88.0%	81.5%	50.9%	69.9%	87.9%	83.4%	56.2%	70.3%	89.9%	85.4%	69.7%	78.0%	91.3%	86.4%
4+ ANC	8.0%	17.8%	42.1%	35.6%	10.9%	23.4%	47.1%	39.8%	14.6%	28.9%	51.6%	45.3%	20.6%	28.5%	52.2%	47.9%	33.2%	41.2%	61.0%	55.3%
ANC in first trimester	4.1%	11.4%	23.0%	17.8%	5.4%	10.5%	26.7%	22.2%	7.6%	12.8%	19.2%	22.5%	8.9%	12.6%	25.8%	18.2%	12.0%	17.1%	27.9%	24.5%
ANC in 1st & last trimester				17.4%				18.7%				20.5%				17.8%				22.8%
Complete ANC	2.3%	7.9%	42.9%	42.8%	3.9%	7.9%	52.3%	46.4%	3.9%	10.8%	46.7%	47.1%	6.0%	12.7%	49.2%	53.9%	13.5%	14.4%	60.2%	56.3%
Weight taken	27.3%	54.1%	74.4%	70.9%	30.1%	52.6%	78.3%	72.0%	33.7%	56.9%	79.9%	77.8%	40.9%	59.1%	81.6%	80.3%	54.3%	65.6%	85.6%	82.8%
BP measured	29.1%	54.0%	76.3%	74.5%	30.4%	54.9%	80.5%	76.0%	36.6%	55.3%	80.4%	77.4%	42.2%	59.2%	82.7%	82.8%	56.1%	65.2%	85.7%	82.5%
Urine tested	5.2%	11.1%	47.9%	55.1%	6.1%	10.5%	57.7%	59.5%	7.9%	14.1%	52.6%	62.7%	9.1%	16.0%	54.6%	68.0%	18.8%	18.8%	65.0%	70.1%
Blood tested	7.9%	26.3%	60.4%	65.5%	9.9%	30.6%	69.5%	68.4%	14.5%	29.5%	65.1%	73.1%	17.7%	27.0%	65.9%	75.5%	24.6%	34.7%	73.4%	76.6%
Iron supplement given	8.1%	33.5%	69.3%	72.4%	7.1%	30.1%	73.4%	71.6%	12.7%	31.7%	63.4%	77.8%	10.7%	33.2%	63.6%	77.2%	14.7%	32.3%	64.7%	78.8%
Deworming done	3.2%	2.4%	9.3%	12.1%	6.4%	2.7%	8.7%	11.7%	7.0%	3.0%	10.4%	6.2%	8.5%	4.7%	8.1%	8.1%	7.7%	4.8%	9.1%	10.1%
HIV tested	8.3%	15.8%	33.1%	55.8%	8.0%	13.0%	39.2%	58.5%	12.8%	15.9%	41.7%	55.4%	10.8%	21.3%	46.5%	57.8%	18.0%	21.7%	53.1%	51.9%
Told about ...																				
Breastfeeding	7.0%	22.9%	52.5%	36.1%	4.4%	21.1%	58.3%	42.9%	9.5%	28.0%	59.6%	41.6%	8.7%	32.0%	61.5%	42.5%	12.6%	35.9%	64.7%	47.8%
Danger signs	6.6%	20.3%	62.6%	40.3%	4.3%	16.9%	63.8%	44.5%	7.1%	20.7%	61.2%	44.6%	5.7%	24.3%	62.1%	50.5%	11.5%	26.9%	66.1%	45.2%
Postpartum FP				32.2%				35.3%				33.1%				40.4%				41.9%
Birth preparedness	6.0%	21.9%	63.8%	42.3%	5.1%	19.6%	69.3%	46.6%	11.5%	24.3%	67.8%	44.6%	7.4%	26.4%	69.4%	48.4%	15.0%	32.0%	73.3%	46.8%
Biirth preparedness taken	59.5%	73.8%	84.3%	76.8%	64.4%	71.6%	89.9%	76.2%	67.6%	75.8%	90.1%	84.6%	73.4%	79.6%	91.8%	83.2%	78.1%	81.3%	92.9%	85.1%
Family conversation																				
None			84.3%	93.0%			83.1%	92.5%			84.0%	93.4%			85.9%	89.8%			83.8%	91.0%
By HDA			0.7%	0.9%			0.7%	1.2%			0.6%	0.4%			0.2%	2.6%			0.8%	0.7%
By HEW			10.8%	3.3%			13.6%	3.1%			12.3%	3.8%			10.8%	3.4%			10.9%	4.7%
HEW & HDA			4.2%	2.8%			2.5%	3.2%			3.1%	2.4%			3.2%	4.1%			4.5%	3.6%
No. of respondents	468	727	726	854	426	695	676	800	469	771	777	825	487	846	845	776	550	848	859	798

Table MNH4: Trend in ANC & its components by region

	Tigray				Amhara				Oromia				SNNP			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Health worker visited	26.1%	45.3%	58.9%	47.4%	14.4%	38.1%	54.9%	36.5%	6.6%	30.5%	24.1%	11.2%	22.1%	38.4%	25.2%	27.9%
HDA visited			55.4%	40.1%			53.8%	34.4%			23.4%	9.9%			24.5%	24.6%
ANC received	78.3%	84.9%	94.6%	91.1%	37.5%	59.8%	88.6%	83.1%	51.6%	69.2%	87.6%	73.1%	61.2%	76.0%	86.4%	88.1%
4+ ANC	33.1%	33.1%	54.3%	58.7%	6.1%	17.3%	47.0%	34.2%	17.9%	30.8%	50.0%	34.2%	27.5%	39.4%	56.7%	61.2%
ANC in first trimester	12.1%	15.3%	26.3%	22.3%	5.7%	14.5%	33.0%	28.5%	7.0%	9.0%	14.4%	12.0%	9.0%	13.6%	22.4%	19.3%
ANC in 1st & last trimester				19.9%				26.4%				10.6%				18.6%
Complete ANC	15.3%	17.2%	73.4%	69.7%	3.4%	9.5%	59.2%	48.1%	5.2%	15.7%	45.6%	40.6%	4.6%	3.9%	29.4%	47.8%
Weight taken	67.2%	79.0%	90.3%	87.0%	22.4%	45.0%	81.2%	74.8%	36.6%	58.5%	79.1%	66.2%	44.4%	64.0%	73.8%	83.5%
BP measured	69.2%	79.6%	90.8%	88.7%	23.4%	48.1%	82.5%	78.1%	37.5%	54.8%	79.4%	67.1%	48.1%	63.1%	75.9%	84.9%
Urine tested	20.2%	20.3%	77.3%	81.5%	6.0%	14.3%	63.5%	60.1%	9.4%	18.9%	52.8%	50.6%	7.7%	5.3%	34.8%	68.8%
Blood tested	30.0%	51.4%	84.3%	85.0%	9.6%	32.3%	74.3%	70.3%	11.7%	25.0%	62.1%	59.4%	18.2%	17.8%	51.0%	78.6%
Iron supplement given	27.6%	57.2%	86.7%	87.9%	9.0%	32.0%	77.2%	76.1%	4.2%	21.1%	48.5%	60.0%	9.8%	29.6%	58.7%	82.6%
Deworming done	2.3%	2.2%	14.5%	9.5%	3.2%	1.7%	14.0%	16.2%	10.1%	7.0%	4.0%	3.2%	12.0%	3.6%	4.2%	7.7%
HIV tested	26.5%	23.2%	68.5%	63.3%	8.6%	19.9%	37.2%	66.7%	3.9%	19.2%	54.0%	37.9%	12.2%	10.6%	24.6%	52.8%
Told about ...																
Breastfeeding	17.6%	34.8%	71.9%	60.7%	4.6%	21.9%	60.1%	41.0%	6.4%	31.2%	54.3%	33.1%	11.9%	30.6%	56.9%	42.2%
Danger signs	20.0%	31.5%	78.8%	62.1%	4.4%	18.3%	69.8%	47.8%	4.2%	23.0%	52.6%	30.7%	6.3%	20.7%	55.6%	45.8%
Postpartum FP				55.9%				35.7%				27.7%				35.8%
Birth preparedness	25.8%	34.4%	83.3%	62.9%	5.1%	21.0%	71.2%	51.5%	3.6%	25.6%	64.6%	30.4%	11.2%	24.9%	61.4%	43.8%
Biirth preparedness taken	79.4%	87.6%	95.3%	92.3%	63.2%	70.2%	88.9%	79.6%	66.9%	78.0%	90.9%	75.7%	73.2%	77.9%	87.1%	82.1%
Family conversation																
None			69.0%	74.7%			83.5%	93.7%			89.2%	98.4%			89.1%	92.8%
By HDA			0.5%	2.8%			0.6%	1.8%			0.7%	0.0%			0.5%	0.5%
By HEW			21.1%	10.7%			12.7%	3.1%			7.4%	1.4%			8.7%	2.7%
HEW & HDA			9.4%	11.8%			3.1%	1.4%			2.7%	0.2%			1.7%	4.0%
Number of respondents	648	755	760	961	600	1,068	1,044	1,044	600	1,056	1,055	1,026	552	1,008	1,024	1,022

Figure MNH4: Institutional deliveries by age group, 2016

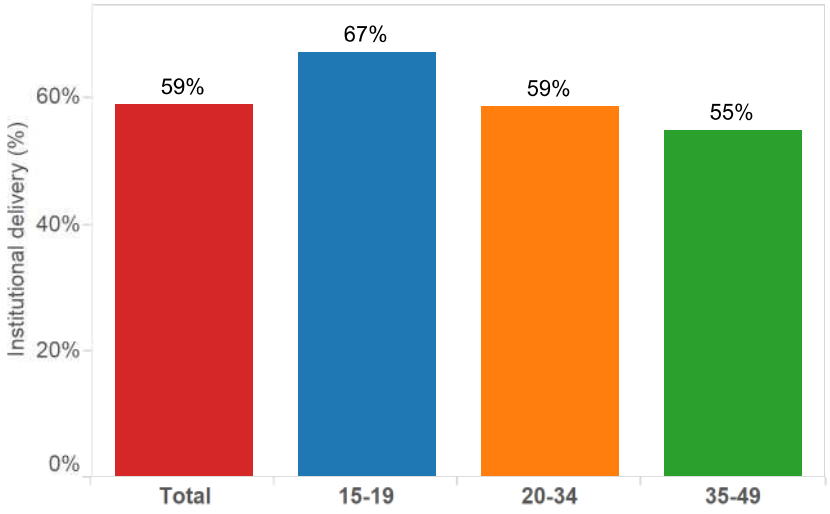


Figure MNH5: Institutional deliveries by wealth quintile, 2016

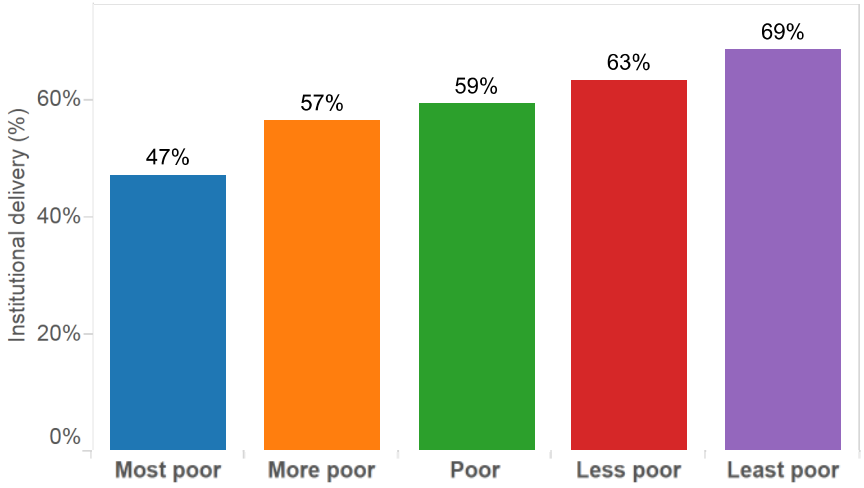


Figure MNH6: Institutional deliveries by region, 2016

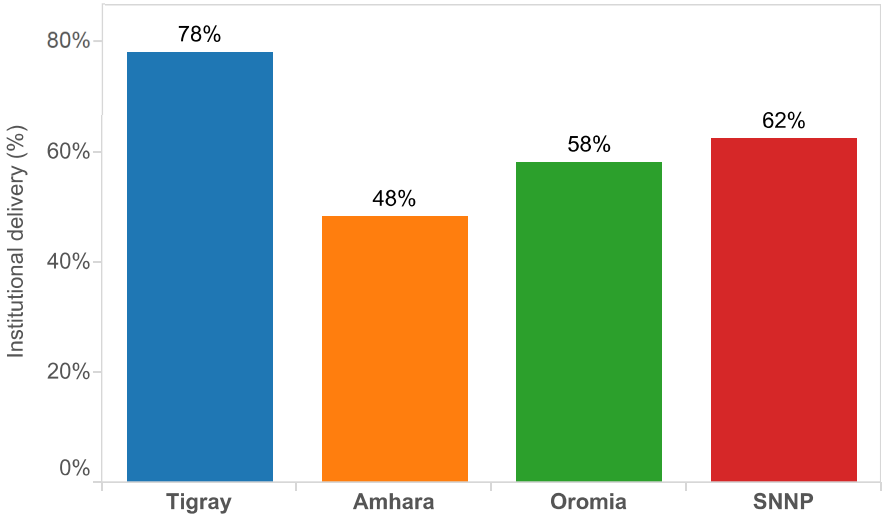


Table MNH5: Restpectful care; and trend in institutional delivery and birth notification by age group

	Total				15-19				20-34				35-49			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Neonatal tetanus protected birth	56.7%	57.5%	63.2%	57.8%	46.0%	47.2%	59.3%	63.9%	57.4%	57.7%	64.5%	58.3%	59.7%	61.1%	59.3%	51.9%
Institutional birth	5.0%	9.4%	53.1%	58.8%	9.3%	13.9%	60.7%	67.3%	4.8%	9.2%	53.3%	58.7%	3.7%	8.5%	47.8%	54.9%
Skilled birth attendance	6.8%	10.2%	52.5%	59.6%	11.8%	14.5%	60.4%	66.3%	6.4%	10.1%	53.0%	59.7%	5.8%	8.5%	46.3%	55.7%
Birth notification (home birth)			26.9%	44.7%			23.2%	35.6%			28.5%	44.9%			22.2%	48.8%
Birth notification (institutional birth)				39.4%				31.4%				39.9%				41.5%
Handwashing (birth attendant)				55.6%				55.4%				56.9%				48.4%
Provider attitude during care ...																
very disrespectful				4.1%				4.5%				4.3%				2.4%
disrespectful				2.4%				3.0%				2.3%				2.6%
somewhat disrespectful				1.1%				0.1%				1.4%				0.4%
not much disrespectful				1.1%				1.2%				1.3%				0.0%
not disrespectful				91.3%				91.2%				90.7%				94.5%
Physically abused during care				1.8%				1.2%				2.1%				0.0%
Verbally abused during care				3.5%				5.4%				3.7%				1.6%
Did not seek consent				0.7%				1.1%				0.7%				0.4%
Did not maintain privacy				2.6%				3.4%				2.8%				1.0%
Confidentiality violated				7.3%				5.7%				8.3%				3.0%
Left unattended				3.3%				3.9%				3.6%				0.8%
Community address disrespectful care				2.5%				1.8%				2.7%				2.1%
No. of women	2,400	3,887	3,883	4,053	216	285	340	299	1,833	2,949	2,912	3,114	351	653	631	640

Table MNH6: Restpectful care; and trend in institutional delivery and birth notification by wealth quintile

	Most poor				More poor				Poor				Less poor				Least poor			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Neonatal tetanus protected birth	51.0%	52.6%	56.1%	50.8%	54.0%	52.3%	59.6%	52.1%	57.0%	58.5%	63.4%	59.2%	56.1%	60.0%	64.1%	63.3%	65.5%	63.2%	71.2%	64.4%
Institutional birth	3.2%	7.4%	40.3%	47.1%	4.5%	6.1%	51.7%	56.6%	2.8%	7.3%	50.1%	59.2%	5.6%	9.3%	55.4%	63.4%	9.0%	16.6%	66.1%	68.6%
Skilled birth attendance	4.1%	7.7%	39.4%	49.9%	4.7%	6.7%	50.3%	57.4%	3.8%	7.9%	49.5%	59.5%	8.5%	9.8%	55.2%	64.2%	12.9%	18.1%	66.1%	68.1%
Birth notification (home birth)			18.9%	52.1%			28.9%	48.0%			25.8%	39.2%			31.1%	42.2%			33.4%	42.8%
Birth notification (institutional birth)				46.8%				42.2%				34.4%				37.1%				37.6%
Handwashing (birth attendant)				57.8%				55.5%				53.7%				51.9%				58.9%
Provider attitude during care ...																				
very disrespectful				3.9%				3.1%				4.4%				4.8%				4.1%
disrespectful				0.7%				3.1%				2.3%				2.2%				3.2%
somewhat disrespectful				0.3%				0.0%				1.2%				1.9%				1.9%
not much disrespectful				1.2%				0.1%				0.4%				1.1%				2.5%
not disrespectful				93.9%				93.8%				91.6%				89.9%				88.3%
Physically abused during care				1.9%				0.0%				0.6%				3.7%				2.5%
Verbally abused during care				3.5%				1.2%				1.9%				5.8%				4.8%
Did not seek consent				0.3%				0.0%				0.0%				2.0%				1.0%
Did not maintain privacy				4.4%				0.9%				1.1%				3.4%				3.4%
Confidentiality violated				6.1%				5.9%				9.4%				7.7%				7.6%
Left unattended				2.0%				1.2%				3.4%				4.6%				4.6%
Community address disrespectful care				1.0%				1.5%				0.4%				3.9%				5.2%
No. of respondents	468	727	726	854	426	695	676	800	469	771	777	825	487	846	845	776	550	848	859	798

Table MNH7: Restpectful care; and trend in institutional delivery and birth notification by region

	Tigray				Amhara				Oromia				SNNP			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Neonatal tetanus protected birth	76.0%	68.9%	72.8%	60.2%	52.2%	50.7%	53.2%	47.8%	49.2%	55.1%	73.3%	60.2%	61.1%	63.6%	61.5%	67.6%
Institutional birth	10.7%	13.8%	76.8%	78.3%	2.7%	9.3%	46.6%	48.4%	5.1%	10.0%	56.4%	58.1%	5.2%	6.4%	45.2%	62.4%
Skilled birth attendance	13.8%	14.4%	70.8%	83.1%	3.0%	9.4%	46.6%	48.7%	8.6%	11.6%	57.4%	58.2%	6.3%	7.3%	45.4%	62.6%
Birth notification (home birth)			54.4%	52.3%			23.4%	54.4%			32.7%	28.8%			21.2%	42.2%
Birth notification (institutional birth)				49.4%				47.0%				24.9%				37.0%
Handwashing (birth attendant)				60.6%				67.6%				39.0%				47.9%
Provider attitude during care ...																
very disrespectful				4.4%				0.9%				8.3%				3.2%
disrespectful				1.6%				0.9%				5.5%				1.5%
somewhat disrespectful				0.9%				0.5%				2.5%				0.7%
not much disrespectful				0.4%				1.0%				1.9%				1.0%
not disrespectful				92.8%				96.6%				81.8%				93.7%
Physically abused during care				0.9%				2.0%				0.9%				3.0%
Verbally abused during care				1.9%				3.8%				3.3%				4.5%
Did not seek consent				0.9%				0.5%				0.1%				1.4%
Did not maintain privacy				4.5%				2.0%				2.1%				2.5%
Confidentiality violated				4.5%				9.2%				9.2%				5.7%
Left unattended				0.7%				4.4%				2.9%				4.3%
Community address disrespectful care				2.6%				2.5%				4.6%				0.7%
Number of respondents	648	755	760	961	600	1,068	1,044	1,044	600	1,056	1,055	1,026	552	1,008	1,024	1,022

Figure MNH7: Birth notification by age group, 2016

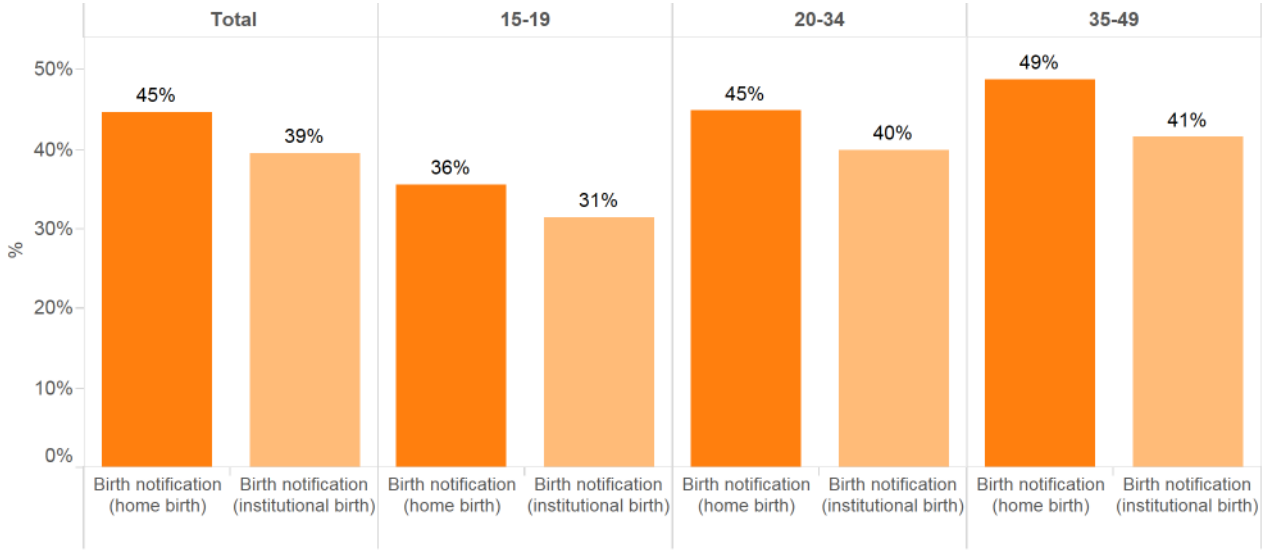


Figure MNH8: Birth notification by wealth quintile, 2016

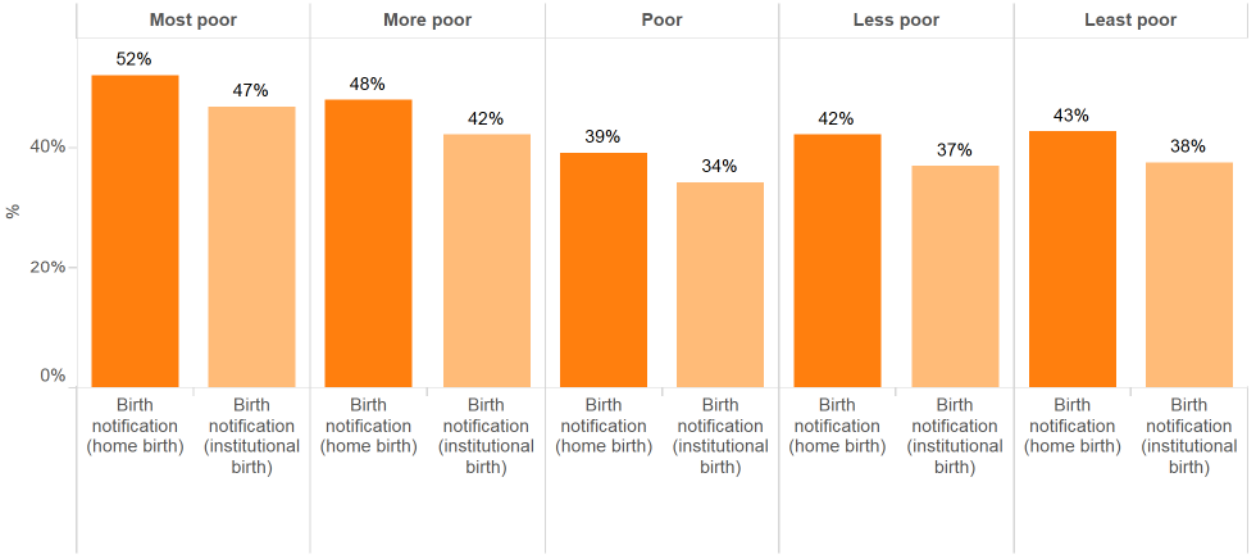


Figure MNH9: Birth notification by region, 2016

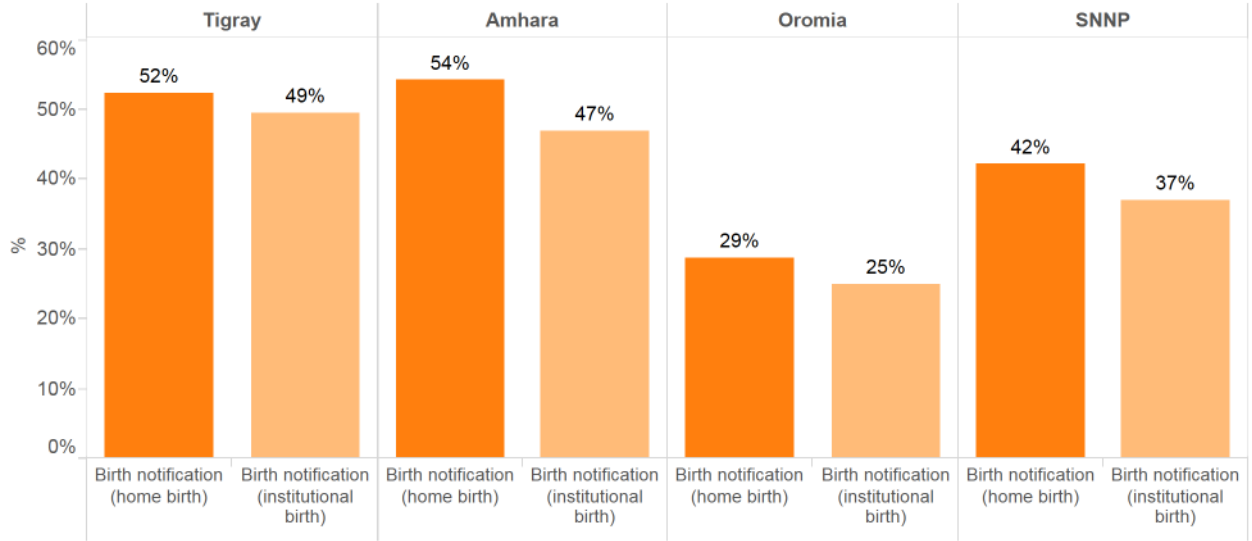


Figure MNH10: Postpartum care (PPC) of mother by age group, 2016

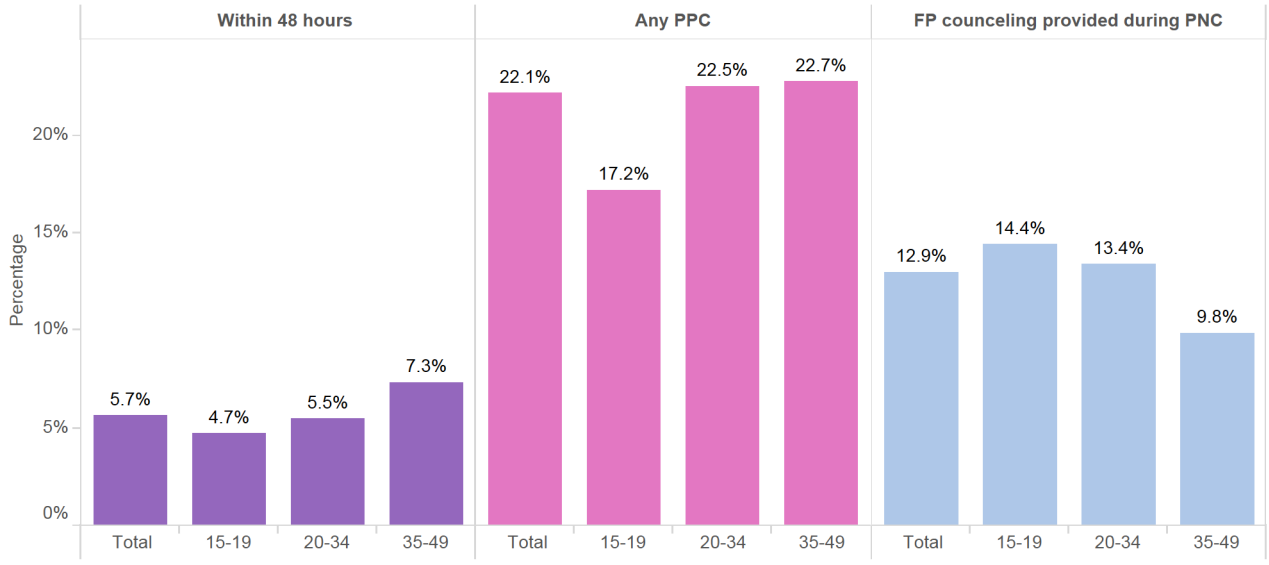


Figure MNH11: PPC of mother by wealth quintile, 2016

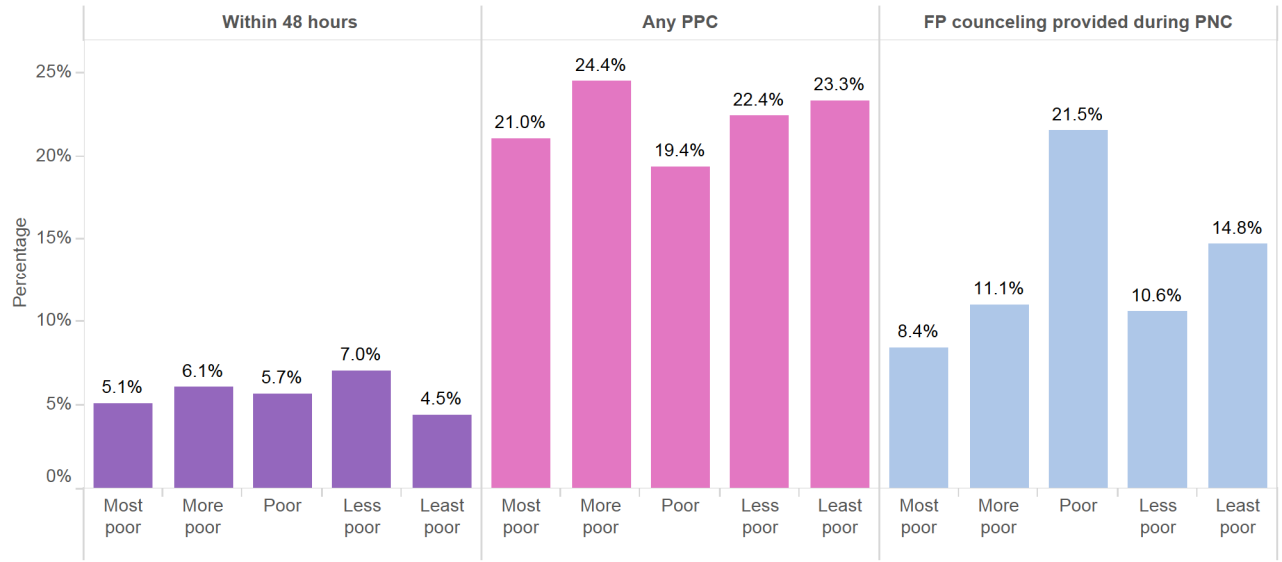


Figure MNH12: PPC of mother by region, 2016

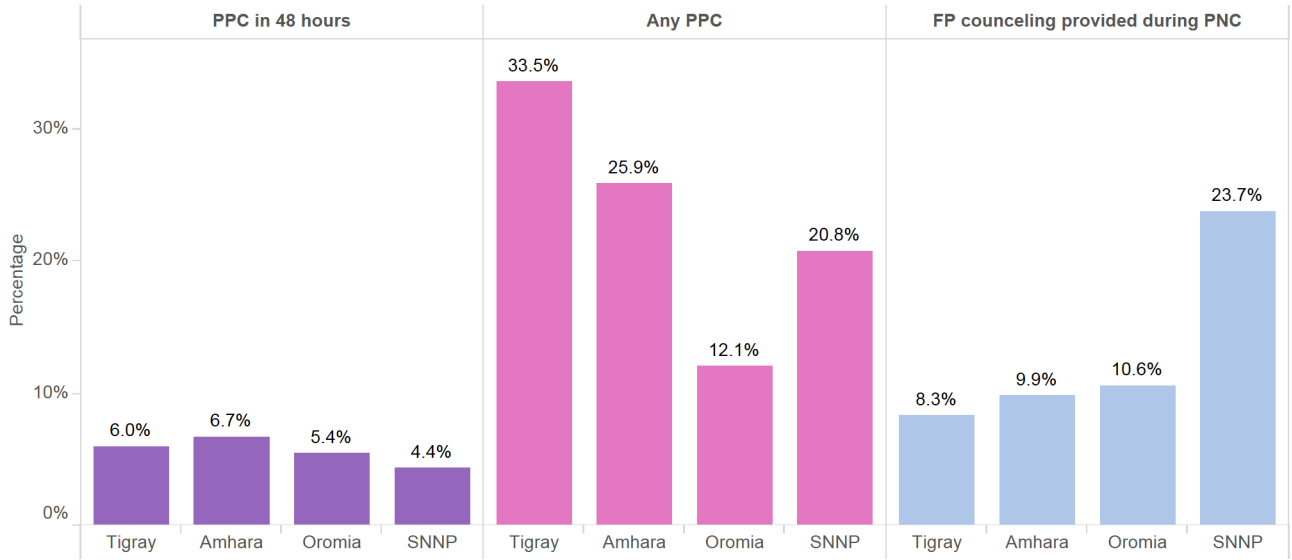


Figure MNH13: postnatal care (PNC) of baby by age group, 2016

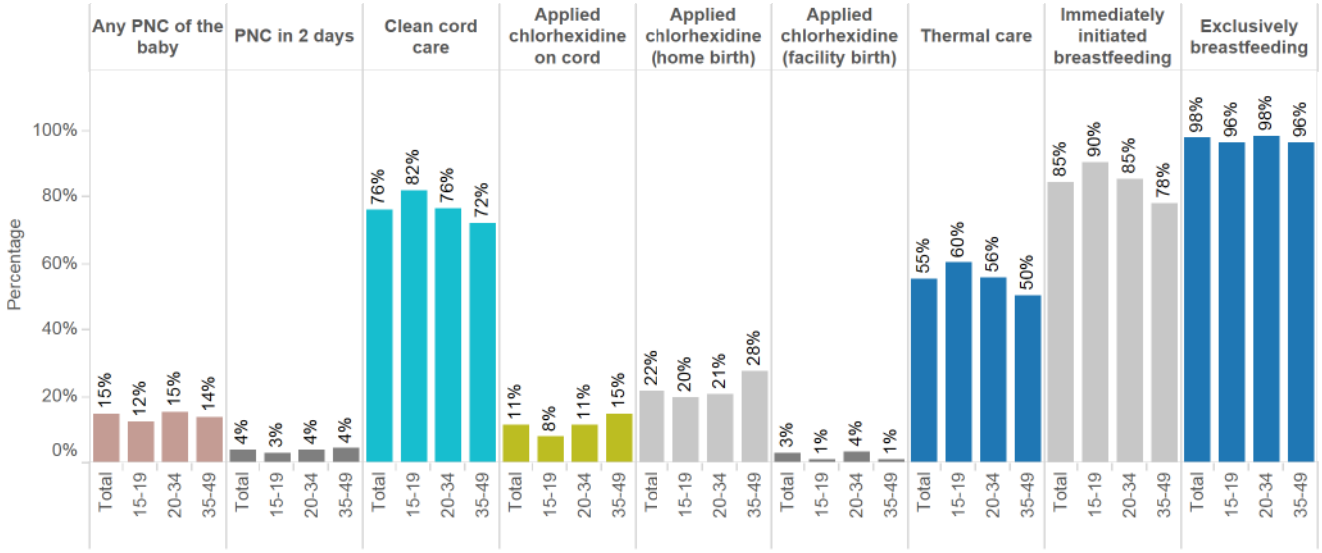


Figure MNH14: PNC of baby by wealth quintile, 2016

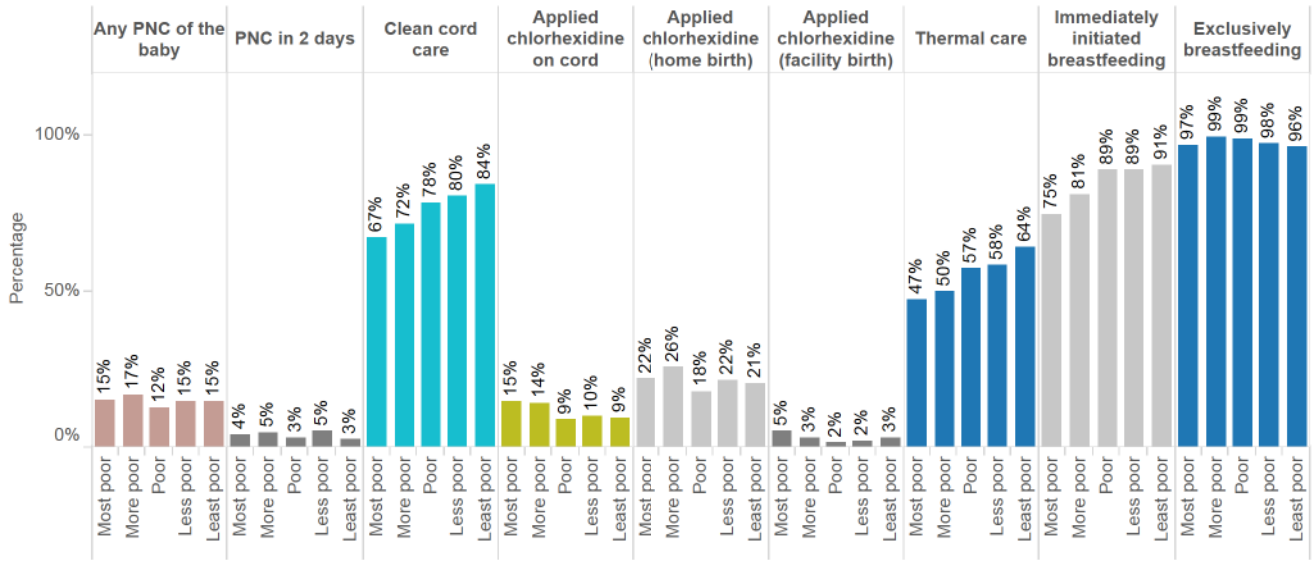


Figure MNH15: PNC of baby by region, 2016

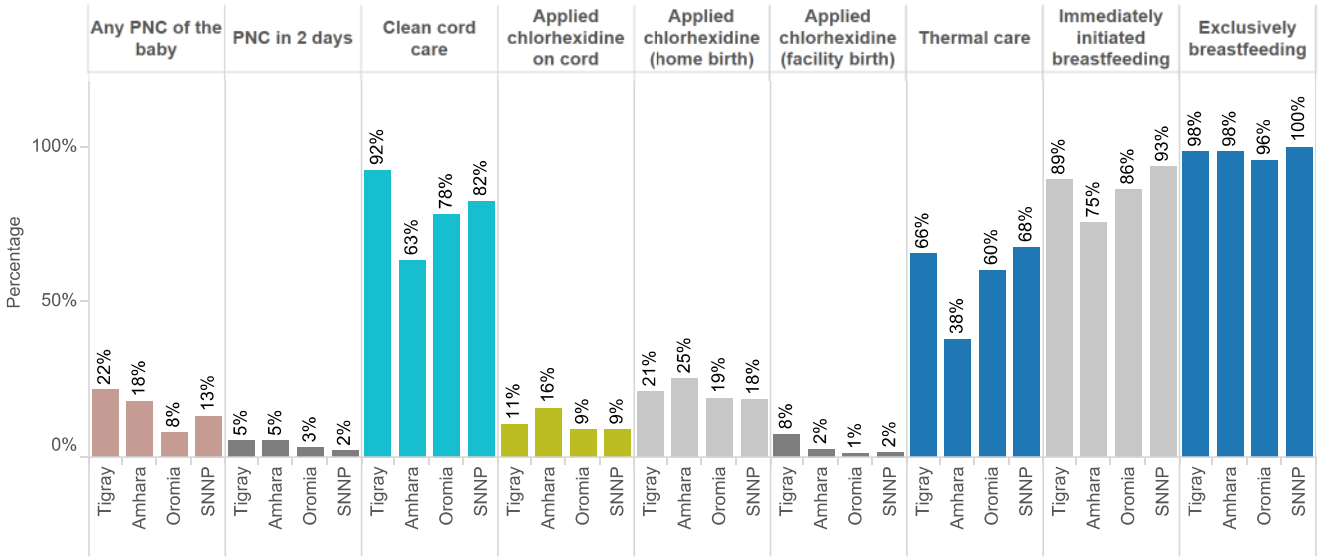


Table MNH8: Trend in PPC for mothers and PNC for baby by age group

	Total				15-19				20-34				35-49			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Any PNC of mother/baby	10.2%	26.6%	34.1%	24.9%	11.7%	22.5%	26.7%	20.4%	10.4%	26.3%	34.4%	25.3%	8.6%	29.9%	36.8%	25.1%
PNC of mother/baby in 7 days	5.3%	19.6%	28.5%	15.7%	6.6%	16.8%	22.7%	13.4%	5.1%	19.2%	28.8%	15.8%	5.5%	22.9%	30.2%	16.7%
PNC of mother/baby in 48 hours	2.9%	9.9%	10.3%	7.3%	3.7%	9.2%	5.3%	6.8%	2.7%	9.8%	10.3%	7.0%	3.3%	10.7%	12.7%	8.9%
Clean cord care**	33.9%	50.2%	70.6%	76.2%	39.3%	43.9%	72.8%	82.0%	33.3%	50.9%	71.5%	76.4%	33.5%	50.0%	65.5%	72.3%
Cleanly cut cord	95.3%	94.7%	94.3%	95.9%	96.2%	93.6%	95.5%	98.8%	95.5%	94.6%	94.4%	95.9%	94.2%	95.5%	93.2%	94.0%
Cleanly tie cord	54.8%	70.0%	82.2%	82.7%	60.6%	68.8%	83.3%	85.8%	54.6%	70.4%	82.6%	82.5%	52.1%	68.9%	79.7%	82.1%
Applied nothing on cord	66.8%	73.1%	82.5%	81.8%	60.6%	67.3%	78.7%	81.7%	66.4%	73.8%	83.2%	82.2%	72.4%	72.8%	81.2%	79.3%
Thermal care*				55.3%				60.1%				55.8%				50.4%
Dried baby immediately after birth				96.1%				94.4%				96.1%				97.3%
Delayed bathing >6 hours	27.6%	44.0%	80.6%	69.1%	29.3%	49.0%	79.7%	71.6%	28.0%	44.1%	81.3%	69.3%	24.6%	41.6%	78.1%	66.8%
Maintained skin-to-skin care	72.4%	75.3%	81.3%	83.1%	70.4%	72.7%	76.0%	87.3%	73.1%	75.8%	82.1%	83.8%	70.0%	73.9%	80.7%	77.2%
Delayed bathing >12 hours	21.6%	36.3%	70.3%	60.2%	22.0%	41.8%	69.1%	59.9%	22.4%	36.2%	71.4%	60.4%	16.9%	33.8%	66.4%	59.4%
Applied chlorhexidine on cord				11.5%				7.8%				11.3%				14.7%
Applied chlorhexidine (home birth)				21.8%				19.8%				20.6%				27.8%
Applied chlorhexidine (facility birth)				3.0%				1.2%				3.5%				1.0%
Immediately initiated breastfeeding	42.6%	54.5%	76.4%	84.7%	37.9%	56.4%	73.0%	90.5%	43.0%	55.1%	78.2%	85.3%	43.3%	51.2%	70.5%	78.3%
First milk/clostrums given	43.7%	56.8%	73.8%	66.7%	45.8%	52.9%	67.9%	70.0%	41.7%	57.2%	75.0%	67.7%	52.9%	57.0%	71.6%	59.3%
Exclusively breastfeeding	66.4%	82.8%	92.8%	97.9%	52.1%	81.1%	91.9%	96.4%	66.4%	83.2%	92.9%	98.3%	75.3%	81.8%	92.7%	96.4%
FP counceling provided during PNC			9.4%	12.9%			7.8%	14.4%			9.2%	13.4%			11.0%	9.8%
No. of women	2,400	3,887	3,883	4,053	216	285	340	299	1,833	2,949	2,912	3,114	351	653	631	640

Table MNH9: Trend in PPC for mothers and PNC for baby by wealth quintile

	Most poor				More poor				Poor				Less poor				Least poor			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Any PNC of mother/baby	10.5%	22.5%	34.1%	23.9%	8.3%	22.7%	37.3%	27.3%	9.1%	26.4%	33.5%	22.2%	8.6%	27.9%	31.8%	24.8%	14.7%	32.9%	34.2%	26.2%
PNC of mother/baby in 48 hours	3.7%	8.3%	11.7%	6.3%	1.3%	7.9%	11.0%	8.5%	1.8%	9.7%	11.6%	7.2%	2.3%	9.3%	9.2%	8.5%	5.4%	13.9%	8.2%	5.9%
PNC of mother/baby in 7 days	6.2%	15.6%	28.4%	15.0%	3.2%	17.5%	30.5%	17.4%	4.8%	17.9%	28.8%	14.1%	3.8%	20.7%	26.7%	16.2%	8.2%	25.9%	28.6%	15.9%
Clean cord care**	27.9%	40.4%	56.1%	67.2%	25.9%	43.2%	72.0%	71.8%	29.4%	48.3%	70.0%	78.4%	37.1%	54.5%	71.6%	80.4%	49.3%	63.2%	81.9%	84.2%
Cleanly cut cord	95.1%	95.5%	91.5%	96.2%	96.1%	94.2%	96.0%	94.1%	95.3%	94.2%	94.7%	96.0%	96.6%	94.7%	93.5%	97.0%	93.7%	94.9%	95.9%	96.2%
Cleanly tie cord	53.0%	65.3%	70.4%	73.6%	48.4%	65.3%	84.1%	78.6%	53.3%	67.4%	81.6%	85.7%	53.2%	69.8%	83.6%	86.0%	66.1%	81.3%	90.5%	90.6%
Applied nothing on cord	59.8%	64.0%	76.3%	77.4%	63.8%	69.2%	80.9%	80.3%	61.0%	74.0%	82.6%	85.0%	72.6%	77.8%	84.3%	85.4%	76.6%	79.6%	87.7%	81.0%
Thermal care*				47.3%				50.3%				57.5%				58.4%				64.1%
Dried baby immediately after birth				96.9%				95.7%				94.9%				96.2%				96.7%
Delayed bathing >6 hours	29.6%	41.1%	75.1%	63.9%	35.4%	39.5%	81.1%	68.1%	26.6%	46.4%	78.6%	70.9%	20.6%	41.6%	82.0%	68.4%	25.5%	51.0%	85.5%	74.9%
Maintained skin-to-skin care	70.3%	70.6%	76.2%	73.8%	68.7%	67.5%	80.0%	77.8%	75.8%	70.5%	84.2%	88.0%	76.1%	83.1%	83.5%	87.7%	71.2%	83.6%	82.2%	89.5%
Delayed bathing >12 hours	24.1%	32.3%	60.6%	53.8%	27.7%	33.0%	67.5%	57.5%	21.8%	39.0%	70.4%	61.3%	15.2%	34.3%	73.8%	61.6%	18.8%	42.1%	77.9%	67.5%
Applied chlorhexidine on cord				15.0%				14.0%				8.9%				9.8%				9.2%
Applied chlorhexidine (home birth)				22.0%				25.6%				17.8%				21.7%				20.8%
Applied chlorhexidine (facility birth)				5.4%				3.4%				1.7%				2.0%				3.0%
Immediately initiated breastfeeding	30.0%	46.0%	63.6%	74.9%	33.4%	49.7%	72.8%	80.9%	39.3%	53.2%	79.0%	88.8%	50.0%	59.0%	81.3%	89.2%	60.4%	63.5%	83.7%	90.7%
First milk/clostrums given	42.6%	56.1%	70.1%	59.6%	37.4%	50.4%	70.0%	62.9%	43.3%	54.9%	69.6%	70.1%	49.0%	56.2%	74.7%	67.2%	46.0%	66.0%	82.8%	74.4%
Exclusively breastfeeding	66.6%	86.7%	94.4%	97.1%	68.6%	86.6%	92.8%	99.3%	66.7%	79.5%	90.4%	99.1%	67.7%	82.0%	92.8%	97.5%	62.0%	80.1%	93.3%	96.4%
FP counceling provided during PNC			8.1%	8.4%			5.7%	11.1%			9.3%	21.5%			12.4%	10.6%			11.2%	14.8%
No. of respondents	468	727	726	854	426	695	676	800	469	771	777	825	487	846	845	776	550	848	859	798

Table MNH10: Trend in PPC for mothers and PNC for baby by region

	Tigray				Amhara				Oromia				SNNP			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Any PNC of mother/baby	20.7%	33.9%	54.8%	36.5%	8.2%	23.5%	40.3%	28.9%	6.3%	26.9%	26.1%	13.7%	11.7%	26.8%	21.4%	24.2%
PNC of mother/baby in 48 hours	8.4%	16.8%	13.0%	8.8%	1.9%	8.2%	13.1%	8.8%	1.7%	6.9%	9.3%	6.2%	2.2%	11.6%	5.6%	5.5%
PNC of mother/baby in 7 days	14.8%	29.3%	45.7%	20.8%	3.3%	16.1%	33.1%	19.0%	3.1%	17.7%	21.6%	9.7%	4.6%	21.3%	19.0%	14.5%
Clean cord care**	48.5%	53.7%	89.3%	92.3%	18.6%	40.9%	63.6%	63.4%	41.2%	49.4%	75.1%	78.4%	43.1%	63.3%	65.2%	82.3%
Cleanly cut cord	96.6%	93.5%	96.7%	97.7%	94.0%	95.2%	94.7%	94.0%	96.0%	94.2%	94.4%	95.9%	96.1%	95.2%	92.3%	97.3%
Cleanly tie cord	87.7%	88.8%	96.4%	95.6%	42.8%	59.4%	76.5%	70.7%	52.2%	64.6%	81.4%	85.6%	56.8%	80.7%	83.0%	88.8%
Applied nothing on cord	51.9%	61.7%	82.0%	88.8%	55.8%	68.2%	79.7%	75.1%	79.0%	76.1%	86.7%	84.9%	82.5%	84.0%	82.7%	83.1%
Thermal care*				65.5%				38.3%				60.3%				67.5%
Dried baby immediately after birth				96.5%				94.9%				94.3%				99.3%
Delayed bathing >6 hours	27.2%	38.6%	84.6%	79.7%	39.0%	50.5%	78.0%	56.8%	12.6%	38.4%	85.9%	74.8%	25.4%	43.5%	76.4%	74.2%
Maintained skin-to-skin care	51.7%	81.8%	90.3%	82.4%	67.6%	54.6%	74.2%	72.9%	88.6%	94.9%	87.9%	87.7%	76.0%	81.4%	79.3%	92.7%
Delayed bathing >12 hours	19.4%	30.8%	77.3%	72.8%	31.5%	42.2%	63.3%	47.2%	8.9%	29.5%	76.8%	63.8%	20.4%	37.8%	69.7%	67.1%
Applied chlorhexidine on cord				10.5%				15.8%				9.0%				9.0%
Applied chlorhexidine (home birth)				20.9%				25.5%				19.1%				18.3%
Applied chlorhexidine (facility birth)				7.5%				2.5%				1.0%				1.7%
Immediately initiated breastfeeding	40.0%	58.1%	92.8%	89.4%	20.2%	36.6%	64.1%	75.3%	64.7%	64.3%	81.9%	86.1%	59.3%	69.0%	78.9%	93.2%
First milk/clostrums given	47.4%	69.5%	87.9%	83.2%	32.6%	48.3%	70.9%	56.5%	50.1%	60.8%	77.5%	68.6%	54.4%	58.0%	65.8%	69.2%
Exclusively breastfeeding	67.3%	87.5%	92.6%	98.4%	77.4%	84.1%	96.8%	98.0%	55.2%	76.4%	91.6%	95.8%	57.9%	85.4%	88.3%	99.6%
FP counceling provided during PNC			14.4%	8.3%			7.0%	9.9%			8.5%	10.6%			10.1%	23.7%
Number of respondents	648	755	760	961	600	1,068	1,044	1,044	600	1,056	1,055	1,026	552	1,008	1,024	1,022

Child health

Table CH1: Trend in childhood immunization by region

	Tigray				Amhara				Oromia				SNNP				Total			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Retained immunization card	66.6%	66.4%	47.8%	50.4%	40.4%	38.4%	44.9%	35.6%	34.4%	34.5%	34.2%	28.0%	25.1%	20.3%	18.8%	31.4%	39.8%	37.1%	36.2%	34.6%
BCG	96.1%	97.4%	97.9%	86.0%	84.2%	81.9%	88.6%	79.8%	78.4%	87.6%	87.1%	84.6%	80.3%	81.3%	79.2%	85.5%	83.7%	85.4%	87.2%	83.4%
DPT 1/PENTA 1	93.7%	95.9%	98.9%	86.5%	84.4%	83.4%	93.6%	86.5%	76.1%	87.2%	91.8%	87.5%	85.0%	83.6%	86.0%	89.6%	83.7%	86.2%	92.0%	87.6%
DPT 2/PENTA 2	93.2%	93.5%	98.5%	77.7%	74.6%	75.3%	83.9%	76.7%	65.7%	80.3%	85.9%	79.0%	76.5%	73.6%	77.6%	82.1%	75.4%	78.8%	84.9%	78.8%
DPT 3/PENTA 3	87.5%	90.6%	94.1%	69.9%	61.0%	65.5%	78.3%	66.6%	53.5%	72.5%	78.7%	71.4%	59.7%	61.5%	67.5%	76.4%	62.7%	69.9%	78.0%	70.8%
Dropout between PENTA 1 and PENTA 3	8.7%	6.4%	4.8%	19.2%	28.9%	22.0%	16.3%	23.6%	31.8%	17.1%	14.2%	18.5%	29.9%	26.5%	21.5%	15.2%	26.4%	19.3%	15.2%	19.5%
Polio 0	13.1%	9.1%	64.6%	66.5%	8.9%	8.2%	33.9%	35.8%	8.4%	10.2%	33.1%	25.0%	8.2%	11.0%	27.2%	37.3%	9.3%	9.5%	36.4%	37.6%
Polio 1	94.6%	94.9%	96.6%	79.5%	89.6%	89.5%	95.2%	83.5%	89.0%	94.2%	94.1%	87.0%	90.2%	89.6%	92.3%	87.1%	90.3%	91.5%	94.4%	84.8%
Polio 2	90.9%	92.6%	92.5%	70.3%	82.1%	80.1%	84.1%	71.5%	81.0%	85.9%	89.2%	78.8%	81.7%	78.1%	82.3%	78.6%	83.1%	82.9%	86.1%	75.1%
Polio 3	83.3%	86.8%	71.7%	59.6%	64.6%	65.6%	72.6%	58.6%	72.7%	74.8%	79.3%	68.6%	65.4%	64.6%	69.3%	68.7%	69.8%	70.7%	73.4%	63.9%
Measles	84.0%	90.3%	96.8%	83.1%	67.1%	72.9%	85.1%	73.6%	64.8%	74.9%	79.5%	74.5%	67.1%	76.9%	74.3%	79.4%	69.0%	76.8%	82.7%	76.6%
All vaccines	68.1%	79.8%	68.6%	54.6%	43.0%	48.8%	62.9%	44.8%	37.7%	55.8%	66.2%	56.6%	40.6%	47.2%	53.4%	57.7%	44.9%	54.6%	62.2%	52.5%
No. of children 12-23 months	540	756	750	817	500	1,068	1,067	919	500	1,056	1,056	951	460	996	1,030	956	2,000	3,876	3,903	3,643

Table CH2: Trend in childhood immunization by age group

	15-19				20-34				35-49			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Retained immunization card	35.0%	37.0%	37.3%	32.8%	40.2%	36.7%	36.2%	34.5%	39.6%	38.7%	36.1%	35.2%
BCG	84.4%	76.0%	85.0%	81.3%	83.0%	85.4%	87.4%	83.4%	86.3%	88.1%	87.2%	83.6%
DPT 1/PENTA 1	85.2%	80.8%	88.7%	90.2%	83.3%	86.1%	91.7%	87.0%	84.9%	88.2%	94.0%	88.9%
DPT 2/PENTA 2	76.1%	69.4%	82.2%	81.5%	74.8%	78.8%	84.7%	78.7%	77.5%	81.1%	86.3%	78.8%
DPT 3/PENTA 3	63.0%	57.0%	75.8%	71.6%	62.2%	69.5%	77.7%	70.8%	64.8%	74.8%	79.6%	70.3%
Dropout between PENTA 1 and PENTA 3	29.0%	30.7%	14.6%	20.6%	26.8%	19.5%	15.2%	19.0%	23.8%	15.9%	15.3%	20.9%
Polio 0	11.9%	6.9%	39.1%	28.5%	9.4%	10.1%	37.6%	37.7%	8.0%	7.9%	31.2%	39.3%
Polio 1	93.7%	84.9%	91.6%	88.6%	89.9%	91.5%	94.4%	84.3%	91.0%	93.3%	95.2%	85.5%
Polio 2	86.8%	76.1%	84.9%	77.9%	83.2%	83.0%	86.3%	74.9%	81.3%	84.4%	86.1%	74.8%
Polio 3	71.0%	55.9%	69.6%	60.1%	69.9%	70.3%	72.9%	64.0%	68.7%	76.1%	75.9%	64.5%
Measles	67.5%	71.6%	81.9%	75.0%	69.4%	76.6%	82.3%	77.3%	67.9%	79.2%	84.2%	74.5%
All vaccines	39.5%	44.0%	58.8%	46.6%	45.1%	53.9%	62.3%	53.6%	45.7%	60.3%	62.7%	49.8%
# of children 12-23 months	119	174	200	168	1,510	2,943	2,898	2,784	371	759	805	691

Table CH3: Trend in childhood immunization by wealth quintile

	Most poor				More poor				Poor				Less poor				Least poor			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Retained immunization card	42.0%	39.5%	35.3%	41.6%	41.1%	41.7%	36.2%	25.9%	36.3%	33.7%	32.8%	30.1%	36.1%	31.6%	38.1%	34.8%	43.9%	39.7%	38.1%	41.5%
BCG	79.7%	87.0%	88.4%	85.0%	84.5%	83.7%	86.1%	76.7%	82.6%	83.8%	85.6%	78.0%	82.8%	85.9%	86.1%	88.4%	89.2%	86.9%	89.5%	89.6%
DPT 1/PENTA 1	82.8%	84.9%	93.7%	87.5%	80.8%	85.3%	90.6%	82.9%	84.6%	84.6%	90.8%	84.0%	83.2%	87.6%	89.5%	93.0%	87.4%	88.7%	95.0%	91.0%
DPT 2/PENTA 2	72.1%	79.5%	84.6%	79.2%	75.2%	77.3%	83.8%	73.0%	75.7%	76.0%	83.8%	74.4%	73.0%	79.9%	81.6%	84.9%	81.1%	81.5%	90.0%	83.4%
DPT 3/PENTA 3	58.0%	71.2%	79.3%	67.9%	66.1%	69.5%	77.4%	61.0%	64.0%	67.6%	74.5%	69.2%	59.0%	68.6%	74.1%	78.5%	66.9%	73.1%	84.0%	78.5%
Dropout between PENTA 1 and PENTA 3	29.9%	16.7%	15.4%	22.4%	20.6%	19.4%	14.6%	26.4%	25.6%	20.2%	18.0%	18.5%	31.8%	21.8%	17.2%	15.6%	23.7%	18.0%	11.6%	14.3%
Polio 0	7.8%	6.0%	34.7%	49.1%	7.3%	8.1%	33.2%	30.3%	8.6%	9.6%	31.1%	35.9%	8.1%	9.6%	35.1%	37.0%	14.8%	13.9%	45.9%	35.7%
Polio 1	86.3%	90.5%	95.4%	81.4%	89.1%	91.1%	94.6%	80.3%	92.5%	90.6%	93.7%	81.6%	90.9%	93.2%	94.4%	89.9%	92.8%	92.1%	94.0%	91.6%
Polio 2	78.8%	80.8%	83.8%	71.4%	86.7%	82.1%	84.7%	68.1%	84.6%	81.6%	86.3%	72.1%	80.6%	85.7%	86.0%	81.6%	84.8%	84.2%	89.1%	83.4%
Polio 3	59.7%	69.8%	71.7%	58.5%	74.7%	71.5%	70.1%	55.0%	71.9%	70.2%	72.1%	62.9%	68.2%	69.1%	75.7%	69.4%	74.9%	73.2%	76.3%	75.4%
Measles	61.5%	76.1%	85.1%	78.9%	75.7%	76.8%	80.3%	66.5%	67.6%	77.5%	80.1%	75.1%	67.5%	73.7%	81.7%	82.5%	73.1%	80.2%	85.7%	81.0%
All vaccines	40.5%	57.4%	62.1%	50.0%	47.6%	52.1%	59.2%	39.8%	44.7%	54.7%	59.2%	51.1%	42.1%	50.2%	62.7%	60.5%	50.0%	59.0%	66.9%	62.9%
Number of children 12-23 months	373	729	693	933	384	723	691	692	391	786	811	680	417	825	804	671	435	813	904	667

Table CH4: Trend in management of ARI and diarrhea cases by region

	Tigray				Amhara				Oromia				SNNP				Total			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Prevalence of ARI	13.6%	4.3%	3.1%	4.4%	5.0%	4.6%	3.3%	2.2%	13.8%	10.5%	6.0%	2.4%	13.1%	10.0%	9.5%	5.4%	10.2%	7.4%	5.5%	3.4%
ARI management																				
Any provider	40.8%	38.0%	61.1%	35.3%	27.9%	33.4%	61.5%	64.1%	19.5%	33.5%	82.7%	44.8%	54.3%	41.8%	64.4%	72.5%	33.9%	36.5%	68.7%	58.7%
Appropriate provider	39.0%	36.0%	47.3%	34.8%	19.6%	29.9%	58.1%	59.2%	11.1%	22.9%	66.7%	25.4%	38.3%	33.9%	48.1%	52.0%	25.0%	29.1%	55.4%	45.7%
Hospital	0.0%	2.0%	5.5%	2.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	2.6%	15.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	2.3%	2.1%	0.3%	1.1%	5.8%	2.5%
Health center	30.3%	34.1%	33.1%	23.8%	18.3%	32.1%	36.2%	37.6%	6.6%	23.1%	46.4%	16.0%	36.9%	34.4%	38.7%	50.1%	21.0%	29.7%	39.9%	36.2%
Health post	12.3%	5.3%	15.2%	16.3%	9.3%	2.8%	20.0%	21.6%	7.1%	6.0%	25.1%	9.9%	8.4%	1.6%	6.3%	19.5%	8.9%	3.8%	15.2%	17.6%
Antibiotics	28.5%	31.4%	34.8%	21.6%	12.2%	22.7%	46.6%	32.5%	11.8%	22.9%	52.3%	11.5%	41.3%	33.5%	56.5%	38.7%	22.5%	27.0%	51.5%	29.2%
Prevalence of diarrhea	22.0%	12.7%	6.8%	8.4%	17.7%	12.0%	8.9%	9.1%	27.5%	15.4%	16.0%	12.9%	30.2%	23.8%	18.5%	16.7%	23.3%	15.8%	12.8%	11.9%
Diarrhea cases given ORT	61.6%	60.0%	66.6%	58.5%	37.1%	41.7%	42.6%	53.6%	40.8%	42.5%	41.1%	48.3%	31.9%	36.7%	50.6%	50.3%	40.5%	42.2%	46.8%	51.4%
No. of children 0-23 months	1,188	1,511	1,510	1,778	1,100	2,136	2,111	1,963	1,100	2,112	2,111	1,978	1,012	2,004	2,054	1,978	4,400	7,763	7,786	7,697

Table CH5: Trend in management of ARI and diarrhea cases by mother's age group

	15-19				20-34				35-49			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Prevalence of ARI	9.4%	5.2%	6.9%	3.1%	10.1%	7.6%	5.5%	3.5%	11.1%	7.0%	5.0%	3.0%
ARI management												
Any provider	52.0%	49.0%	83.2%	47.6%	33.8%	36.0%	69.4%	61.5%	27.3%	35.7%	57.8%	48.5%
Appropriate provider	39.4%	39.8%	58.8%	30.9%	24.1%	28.0%	55.5%	48.6%	23.3%	31.5%	53.4%	35.6%
Hospital	0.0%	13.4%	8.8%	4.1%	0.3%	0.5%	5.9%	1.8%	0.4%	0.9%	4.0%	5.9%
Health center	32.7%	35.3%	42.1%	25.6%	20.8%	28.7%	38.9%	39.2%	17.5%	32.8%	43.2%	24.5%
Health post	5.9%	0.8%	13.8%	1.2%	8.7%	4.3%	17.1%	19.0%	10.7%	2.2%	8.0%	17.0%
Antibiotics	31.1%	29.0%	60.7%	18.8%	21.8%	27.1%	51.9%	28.9%	22.2%	26.0%	44.8%	35.1%
Prevalence of diarrhea	23.2%	14.9%	15.2%	9.7%	23.6%	16.0%	13.0%	12.0%	22.1%	15.2%	10.9%	12.5%
Diarrhea cases given ORT	38.5%	40.3%	47.2%	56.4%	40.5%	41.8%	48.2%	50.0%	41.3%	44.8%	39.6%	56.2%
# of children 0-23 months	335	459	540	467	3,343	5,892	5,810	5,899	722	1,412	1,436	1,331

Table CH6: Trend in management of ARI and diarrhea cases by wealth quintile

	Most poor				More poor				Poor				Less poor				Least poor			
	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016	2008-9	2010-11	2014-15	2016
Prevalence of ARI	7.4%	6.4%	4.3%	4.4%	10.8%	8.3%	3.4%	2.4%	8.8%	7.2%	5.7%	2.2%	11.8%	7.6%	6.8%	3.5%	12.5%	7.4%	6.6%	4.5%
ARI management																				
Any provider	23.2%	35.1%	47.8%	35.5%	31.3%	34.9%	66.5%	62.3%	33.7%	41.9%	61.6%	61.4%	38.4%	32.2%	77.1%	66.2%	38.5%	38.6%	78.4%	74.9%
Appropriate provider	17.1%	31.8%	40.4%	35.2%	24.7%	29.4%	58.2%	56.1%	33.1%	36.4%	50.2%	48.8%	23.6%	20.2%	62.1%	49.2%	25.7%	29.0%	60.1%	46.3%
Hospital	0.0%	2.6%	2.4%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	7.4%	6.6%	0.5%	2.7%	10.8%	5.6%	0.0%	0.3%	4.2%	0.0%
Health center	16.6%	32.9%	33.3%	26.3%	18.5%	31.5%	41.8%	31.7%	29.3%	43.7%	37.1%	38.6%	21.2%	19.2%	40.8%	39.1%	20.0%	22.3%	44.1%	46.6%
Health post	0.5%	4.2%	7.1%	12.4%	11.3%	4.4%	22.0%	24.8%	13.0%	4.2%	15.1%	24.0%	9.5%	1.7%	17.3%	21.0%	8.3%	4.7%	15.1%	12.9%
Antibiotics	11.0%	31.5%	45.8%	20.1%	23.3%	25.1%	39.9%	15.9%	21.5%	27.4%	41.1%	47.2%	23.5%	24.4%	56.7%	35.2%	28.5%	27.9%	62.2%	32.9%
Prevalence of diarrhea	20.2%	14.5%	12.5%	9.7%	22.6%	17.1%	12.0%	11.2%	22.1%	15.9%	12.7%	12.2%	26.2%	15.0%	12.8%	12.3%	25.7%	16.4%	13.6%	14.4%
Diarrhea cases given ORT	33.7%	39.5%	45.0%	56.8%	43.0%	38.3%	43.8%	51.0%	38.4%	40.9%	42.8%	49.0%	43.2%	45.9%	46.8%	41.7%	42.7%	46.0%	53.3%	58.6%
Number of children	841	1,456	1,419	2,050	810	1,418	1,367	1,445	860	1,557	1,588	1,420	904	1,671	1,649	1,382	985	1,661	1,763	1,400

HDA team leader survey

Background characteristics of HDA team leaders

Table HDA1: Background chracteristics of HDA team leaders by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
No. of HDAs	251	258	267	269	1,045
Age group					
<25	5.6%	6.2%	5.2%	6.7%	5.9%
25 - 35	40.6%	42.6%	47.9%	60.2%	48.0%
36 - 49	42.2%	41.1%	40.4%	29.4%	38.2%
50+	11.6%	10.1%	6.4%	3.7%	7.8%
Marital status					
Single	24.3%	11.6%	3.0%	7.4%	11.4%
Married	52.6%	65.1%	83.5%	85.5%	72.1%
Widow/divorced/separated	23.1%	23.3%	13.5%	7.1%	16.6%
Mean duration as HDA (years)	4.1	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.3
Literate	56.2%	46.9%	46.8%	56.5%	51.6%
Education					
None	57.0%	63.6%	58.1%	46.5%	56.2%
Primary	15.1%	9.7%	17.2%	20.8%	15.8%
Higher	27.9%	26.7%	24.7%	32.7%	28.0%
No. of children					
None	4.0%	5.4%	2.2%	1.5%	3.3%
One	4.0%	7.4%	4.5%	6.3%	5.6%
Two	13.9%	11.2%	7.5%	6.3%	9.7%
Three	22.7%	14.7%	16.1%	12.6%	16.5%
Four or more	55.4%	61.2%	69.7%	73.2%	65.1%
Model family (MF)/prior CHP					
Neither	13.5%	19.8%	39.7%	12.6%	21.5%
Prior CHP but not MF	8.8%	4.7%	15.4%	5.9%	8.7%
MF but not prior CHP	33.9%	41.9%	29.2%	44.2%	37.3%
MF & prior CHP	43.8%	33.7%	15.7%	37.2%	32.4%
Mean # of household covered	25	28	30	31	29
Household amenities					
Electricity	27.1%	14.7%	13.1%	29.7%	21.1%
Radio	41.8%	37.6%	43.8%	58.4%	45.6%
Mobile phone	54.2%	57.4%	57.3%	73.2%	60.7%
Television	4.8%	5.4%	1.1%	5.2%	4.1%

Table HDA2: Background characteristics of HDA team leaders by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other interventions Yr2	Platform only	Grand Total
No. of HDAs	229	134	116	186	380	1,045
Age group						
<25	6.6%	6.0%	6.9%	3.8%	6.3%	5.9%
25 - 35	45.9%	49.3%	46.6%	47.3%	49.7%	48.0%
36 - 49	37.6%	38.8%	37.1%	40.3%	37.6%	38.2%
50+	10.0%	6.0%	9.5%	8.6%	6.3%	7.8%
Marital status						
Single	9.2%	10.4%	12.9%	10.2%	13.2%	11.4%
Married	76.4%	67.2%	67.2%	74.7%	71.3%	72.1%
Widow/divorced/separated	14.4%	22.4%	19.8%	15.1%	15.5%	16.6%
Mean duration as HDA (years)	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Literate	39.7%	50.0%	66.4%	62.4%	49.5%	51.6%
Education						
None	66.8%	54.5%	44.8%	48.4%	57.6%	56.2%
Primary	14.0%	13.4%	22.4%	15.6%	15.8%	15.8%
Higher	19.2%	32.1%	32.8%	36.0%	26.6%	28.0%
No. of children						
None	2.6%	3.7%	4.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.3%
One	6.1%	6.7%	5.2%	7.0%	4.2%	5.6%
Two	6.1%	10.4%	11.2%	8.6%	11.6%	9.7%
Three	17.9%	15.7%	20.7%	16.1%	14.7%	16.5%
Four or more	67.2%	63.4%	58.6%	65.6%	66.1%	65.1%
Model family (MF)/prior CHP						
Neither	26.2%	19.4%	16.4%	22.0%	20.8%	21.5%
Prior CHP but not MF	10.9%	6.0%	7.8%	5.4%	10.3%	8.7%
MF but not prior CHP	34.9%	40.3%	44.0%	35.5%	36.6%	37.3%
MF & prior CHP	27.9%	34.3%	31.9%	37.1%	32.4%	32.4%
Mean # of household covered	27	31	31	28	29	29
Household amenities						
Electricity	13.5%	22.4%	19.0%	31.2%	21.1%	21.1%
Radio	39.3%	56.0%	36.2%	55.4%	43.7%	45.6%
Mobile phone	57.6%	66.4%	55.2%	73.1%	56.1%	60.7%
Television	0.9%	3.7%	6.0%	7.0%	4.2%	4.1%

HDA team leaders' access to mobile phone and mobile network

Table HDA3: HDA team leaders' access to mobile phone and mobile network by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
Access to mobile at home					
Always	49.0%	41.1%	39.3%	57.6%	46.8%
Sometimes	4.4%	9.7%	10.1%	12.3%	9.2%
No access	0.8%	6.6%	7.9%	3.3%	4.7%
No mobile device at home	45.8%	42.6%	42.7%	26.8%	39.3%
Mobile network in locality	83.7%	86.8%	80.5%	84.4%	83.8%
No. of HDAs	251	258	267	269	1,045
Mobile is mostly charged at ...					
At home	30.1%	30.4%	26.8%	37.1%	31.5%
Kebele administration	7.4%	8.8%	5.9%	4.1%	6.3%
Woreda town	35.3%	37.8%	48.4%	40.1%	40.5%
Village shops	19.9%	9.5%	13.1%	14.2%	14.0%
Other	7.4%	13.5%	5.9%	4.6%	7.6%
No. of HDA HHs have mobile phone	136	148	153	197	634

Table HDA4: HDA team leaders' access to mobile phone and mobile network by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other inter ventions Yr 2	Platform only	Grand Total
Access to mobile at home						
Always	43.2%	53.0%	45.7%	54.3%	43.4%	46.8%
Sometimes	9.2%	8.2%	6.9%	14.5%	7.6%	9.2%
No access	5.2%	5.2%	2.6%	4.3%	5.0%	4.7%
No mobile device at home	42.4%	33.6%	44.8%	26.9%	43.9%	39.3%
Mobile network in locality	82.5%	85.8%	88.8%	89.8%	79.5%	83.8%
No. of HDAs	229	134	116	186	380	1,045
Mobile is mostly charged at ...						
At home	22.7%	30.3%	34.4%	34.6%	34.7%	31.5%
Kebele administration	5.3%	5.6%	4.7%	3.7%	9.4%	6.3%
Woreda town	56.8%	38.2%	43.8%	39.0%	31.5%	40.5%
Village shops	9.1%	20.2%	10.9%	12.5%	16.4%	14.0%
Other	6.1%	5.6%	6.3%	10.3%	8.0%	7.6%
No. of HDA HHs have mobile ph..	132	89	64	136	213	634

Source of health information for the HDA team leaders

Table HDA5: Source of health information for HDA team leaders by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand To..
HDAs spontaneously mentioned ...					
Friends	16.7%	25.6%	30.3%	47.2%	30.2%
Family	8.8%	14.3%	15.7%	37.9%	19.4%
Neighbours	10.8%	12.4%	19.1%	43.5%	21.7%
Influential people/elders	8.8%	3.9%	6.0%	13.8%	8.1%
Co-workers	11.6%	8.9%	10.5%	15.6%	11.7%
Gov. officials	18.3%	13.6%	13.9%	27.1%	18.3%
Religious leaders	4.4%	0.4%	3.7%	5.6%	3.5%
NGOs	3.6%	3.5%	2.6%	3.7%	3.3%
Teachers	4.4%	4.7%	4.1%	9.3%	5.6%
HEWs	86.9%	89.9%	83.9%	89.6%	87.6%
Health worker	46.6%	40.7%	31.1%	59.5%	44.5%
HDAs	30.3%	8.1%	9.7%	31.6%	19.9%
Television	1.6%	3.5%	0.7%	2.2%	2.0%
Radio	8.8%	8.9%	18.4%	26.8%	15.9%
Newspaper/magazine	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	2.6%	0.9%
Mobile (IVR)	2.0%	1.2%	1.1%	5.9%	2.6%
Other	0.8%	2.7%	2.2%	6.3%	3.1%
No. of HDAs	251	258	267	269	1,045

Table HDA6: Source of health information for HDA team leaders by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other interv entions Yr2	Platform only	Grand Total
HDAs spontaneously mentioned ...						
Friends	29.3%	24.6%	37.9%	32.3%	29.5%	30.2%
Family	15.7%	17.9%	25.9%	18.8%	20.5%	19.4%
Neighbours	22.3%	16.4%	31.9%	22.6%	19.7%	21.7%
Influential people/elders	6.6%	9.0%	7.8%	10.8%	7.6%	8.1%
Co-workers	10.9%	9.0%	16.4%	14.0%	10.5%	11.7%
Gov. officials	17.9%	20.1%	23.3%	19.9%	15.5%	18.3%
Religious leaders	0.0%	2.2%	5.2%	8.1%	3.4%	3.5%
NGOs	1.7%	3.7%	3.4%	3.8%	3.9%	3.3%
Teachers	3.5%	3.7%	6.0%	7.5%	6.6%	5.6%
HEWs	89.5%	94.8%	92.2%	87.6%	82.4%	87.6%
Health worker	44.1%	50.0%	43.1%	55.4%	37.9%	44.5%
HDAs	20.1%	17.2%	21.6%	17.2%	21.6%	19.9%
Television	0.4%	1.5%	6.0%	1.1%	2.4%	2.0%
Radio	11.8%	20.9%	12.9%	20.4%	15.3%	15.9%
Newspaper/magazine	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.5%	1.3%	0.9%
Mobile (IVR)	4.4%	2.2%	3.4%	2.7%	1.3%	2.6%
Other	1.7%	1.5%	3.4%	2.7%	4.5%	3.1%
No. of HDAs	229	134	116	186	380	1,045

Methods used by HDA team leaders to communicate with the HEWs

Table HDA7: Methods used by HDA team leaders to communicate with the HEWs by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
HDAs spontaneously mentioned ...					
Landline	7.6%	2.3%	1.1%	4.1%	3.7%
Mobile phone call	43.8%	38.0%	24.0%	46.8%	38.1%
Texting with mobile phone	2.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%
Sending messengers	55.4%	40.7%	42.3%	75.5%	53.6%
In person	86.9%	81.4%	72.7%	88.1%	82.2%
Through clients' relatives/friends	1.2%	3.1%	6.0%	7.8%	4.6%
Through clients/patient	1.2%	0.8%	1.5%	7.4%	2.8%
Using market days	7.6%	4.7%	5.2%	25.3%	10.8%
Through social gathering	10.4%	8.9%	13.5%	9.7%	10.6%
Through other HDAs	10.4%	3.9%	4.9%	8.9%	7.0%
Official letters	2.0%	3.9%	10.9%	7.8%	6.2%
Other	1.2%	1.9%	4.1%	4.5%	3.0%
No. of HDAs	251	258	267	269	1,045

Table HDA8: Methods used by HDA team leaders to communicate with the HEWs by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other inter ventions Y r2	Platform only	Grand Total
HDAs spontaneously mentioned ...						
Landline	3.9%	0.7%	4.3%	3.2%	4.7%	3.7%
Mobile phone call	32.8%	41.0%	44.8%	48.4%	33.2%	38.1%
Texting with mobile phone	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	2.2%	2.9%	1.8%
Sending messengers	52.4%	49.3%	54.3%	59.1%	52.9%	53.6%
In person	84.7%	81.3%	81.0%	83.3%	80.8%	82.2%
Through clients' relatives/friends	4.4%	3.0%	6.9%	4.3%	4.7%	4.6%
Through clients/patient	1.7%	3.0%	3.4%	2.7%	3.2%	2.8%
Using market days	6.6%	8.2%	16.4%	15.6%	10.3%	10.8%
Through social gathering	7.4%	15.7%	14.7%	10.2%	9.7%	10.6%
Through other HDAs	4.8%	5.2%	7.8%	8.1%	8.2%	7.0%
Official letters	4.4%	16.4%	6.0%	1.6%	6.1%	6.2%
Other	2.2%	3.0%	3.4%	2.7%	3.4%	3.0%
No. of HDAs	229	134	116	186	380	1,045

Methods used by HEWs to communicate with the HDA team leaders

Table HDA9: Methods used by HEWs to communicate with HDA team leaders by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
HDAs spontaneously mentioned ...					
Landline	8.0%	3.1%	1.9%	4.5%	4.3%
Mobile phone call	41.4%	39.1%	23.2%	48.3%	38.0%
Texting with mobile device	2.4%	2.7%	3.0%	2.6%	2.7%
Sending messengers	64.5%	49.2%	47.2%	78.4%	59.9%
In person	76.9%	77.9%	69.7%	86.2%	77.7%
Clients' family/friends	1.2%	1.9%	3.7%	7.1%	3.5%
Patient/clients	2.0%	3.1%	2.2%	11.5%	4.8%
Using market days	5.6%	2.7%	5.6%	27.9%	10.6%
Social gathering	9.2%	6.6%	11.6%	10.0%	9.4%
Other HDAs	8.8%	2.7%	6.4%	8.6%	6.6%
Official letter	3.2%	5.4%	14.6%	14.9%	9.7%
Other	0.0%	2.3%	1.9%	4.8%	2.3%
No. of HDAs	251	258	267	269	1,045

Table HDA10: Methods used by HEWs to communicate with HDA team leaders by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other inter ventions Yr 2	Platform only	Grand Total
HDAs spontaneously mentioned ...						
Landline	3.9%	3.0%	5.2%	3.2%	5.3%	4.3%
Mobile phone call	34.1%	41.0%	41.4%	48.9%	32.9%	38.0%
Texting with mobile device	3.1%	2.2%	2.6%	1.1%	3.4%	2.7%
Sending messengers	60.3%	61.2%	61.2%	62.4%	57.6%	59.9%
In person	80.8%	78.4%	78.4%	79.6%	74.5%	77.7%
Clients' family/friends	5.2%	3.7%	6.0%	2.7%	2.1%	3.5%
Patient/clients	3.9%	6.0%	8.6%	5.4%	3.4%	4.8%
Using market days	6.6%	11.9%	17.2%	13.4%	9.2%	10.6%
Social gathering	9.2%	11.2%	19.0%	5.9%	7.6%	9.4%
Other HDAs	1.3%	6.7%	6.0%	8.6%	8.9%	6.6%
Official letter	5.7%	17.9%	12.9%	5.4%	10.3%	9.7%
Other	2.2%	3.0%	0.0%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%
No. of HDAs	229	134	116	186	380	1,045

HDA team leaders' perception regarding their responsibilities

Table HDA11: HDA team leaders' perception regarding their responsibilities by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
HDAs spontaneously mentioned ...					
Collect information from 1:5 leaders	47.8%	35.3%	37.8%	64.7%	46.5%
Dissemination of health messages	52.6%	56.2%	64.4%	77.7%	63.0%
Council mothers	68.9%	50.8%	41.2%	63.2%	55.9%
Organize meeting with 1:5 leaders	34.7%	12.4%	25.5%	36.8%	27.4%
Community mobilization	40.2%	14.3%	19.5%	27.5%	25.3%
Hygiene and sanitation activities	57.0%	50.8%	47.2%	67.3%	55.6%
Participate in community meetings	21.9%	10.9%	24.3%	27.9%	21.3%
Participate in pregnant women's conference	18.7%	16.3%	7.5%	26.4%	17.2%
Pregnancy identification	47.8%	36.8%	21.3%	50.6%	39.0%
Labor and birth identification & notification	32.3%	10.9%	9.0%	20.1%	17.9%
Death notification	12.7%	1.2%	3.4%	5.2%	5.6%
Identification of potential FP clients	22.3%	15.1%	16.1%	31.6%	21.3%
Facilitate family conversation	10.4%	3.5%	3.7%	8.9%	6.6%
FP defaulter tracing	13.5%	6.2%	6.4%	15.2%	10.3%
Immunization defaulter tracing	20.3%	20.9%	8.2%	27.1%	19.1%
Other	0.8%	7.4%	4.9%	3.0%	4.0%
No. of HDAs	251	258	267	269	1,045

Table HDA12: HDA team leaders' perception regarding their responsibilities by program domain

	Demand g eneration Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other inte rventions Yr2	Platform only	Grand Total
HDAs spontaneously mentioned ...						
Collect information from 1:5 leaders	48.5%	44.0%	50.9%	45.2%	45.5%	46.5%
Dissemination of health messages	58.5%	61.9%	63.8%	68.8%	62.9%	63.0%
Council mothers	58.1%	53.7%	59.5%	55.4%	54.5%	55.9%
Organize meeting with 1:5 leaders	33.2%	29.1%	32.8%	25.8%	22.4%	27.4%
Community mobilization	21.4%	26.1%	31.9%	23.7%	26.1%	25.3%
Hygiene and sanitation activities	53.3%	57.5%	68.1%	47.8%	56.3%	55.6%
Participate in community meetings	17.5%	18.7%	24.1%	26.3%	21.3%	21.3%
Participate in pregnant women's conference	14.4%	18.7%	27.6%	20.4%	13.7%	17.2%
Pregnancy identification	38.0%	37.3%	40.5%	44.1%	37.4%	39.0%
Labor and birth identification & notification	12.7%	23.1%	20.7%	18.8%	17.9%	17.9%
Death notification	0.9%	3.0%	10.3%	5.9%	7.6%	5.6%
Identification of potential FP clients	16.2%	28.4%	21.6%	23.1%	21.1%	21.3%
Facilitate family conversation	5.2%	7.5%	6.0%	7.5%	6.8%	6.6%
FP defaulter tracing	10.9%	11.2%	8.6%	11.3%	9.7%	10.3%
Immunization defaulter tracing	12.2%	25.4%	19.0%	18.3%	21.6%	19.1%
Other	7.0%	5.2%	6.9%	2.7%	1.6%	4.0%
No. of HDAs	229	134	116	186	380	1,045

HDA team leaders' participation in meetings & trainings organized by HEWs

Table HDA13: HDA team leaders' participation in meetings & training by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
Meeting with HEW					
Yes (in last 3 months)	84.1%	55.0%	40.4%	58.4%	59.1%
Yes (before 3 months)	10.8%	27.1%	35.2%	22.3%	24.0%
Never	5.2%	17.8%	24.3%	19.3%	16.8%
Attended training					
Yes (in last 3 months)	57.0%	36.8%	35.2%	39.0%	41.8%
Yes (before 3 months)	19.1%	26.0%	24.0%	16.7%	21.4%
Never	23.9%	37.2%	40.8%	44.2%	36.7%
HDA trained on ...					
ANC	57.8%	48.1%	38.2%	45.7%	47.3%
Birth preparedness	45.4%	27.9%	36.3%	41.3%	37.7%
Essential newborn care	27.5%	15.5%	13.1%	22.7%	19.6%
PNC	29.5%	4.7%	13.9%	12.6%	15.0%
Exclusive breastfeeding	30.7%	11.6%	12.0%	26.4%	20.1%
Complementary feeding	35.1%	15.5%	6.7%	22.7%	19.8%
Family planning	30.7%	16.3%	24.0%	28.6%	24.9%
Hygiene & sanitation	37.1%	27.1%	34.8%	35.7%	33.7%
Childhood immunization	28.7%	15.9%	16.5%	21.9%	20.7%
Malaria prevention	6.4%	3.5%	10.1%	5.6%	6.4%
Other topics	2.8%	2.7%	7.9%	3.3%	4.2%
No. of HDAs interviewed	251	258	267	269	1,045

Table HDA14: HDA team leaders' participation in meetings & training by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other interventions Yr2	Platform only	Grand Total
Meeting with HEW						
Yes (in last 3 months)	59.4%	56.7%	63.8%	56.5%	59.7%	59.1%
Yes (before 3 months)	27.9%	24.6%	23.3%	24.7%	21.3%	24.0%
Never	12.7%	18.7%	12.9%	18.8%	18.9%	16.8%
Attended training						
Yes (in last 3 months)	44.1%	33.6%	42.2%	31.2%	48.4%	41.8%
Yes (before 3 months)	20.5%	21.6%	19.0%	30.1%	18.4%	21.4%
Never	35.4%	44.8%	38.8%	38.7%	33.2%	36.7%
HDA trained on ...						
ANC	51.1%	40.3%	44.8%	44.1%	49.7%	47.3%
Birth preparedness	42.8%	32.1%	35.3%	38.2%	37.1%	37.7%
Essential newborn care	17.9%	14.2%	17.2%	24.2%	21.1%	19.6%
PNC	14.4%	9.7%	19.0%	15.6%	15.8%	15.0%
Exclusive breastfeeding	21.4%	19.4%	23.3%	18.8%	19.2%	20.1%
Complementary feeding	17.9%	23.9%	27.6%	15.1%	19.5%	19.8%
Family planning	26.2%	29.9%	29.3%	20.4%	23.2%	24.9%
Hygiene & sanitation	37.6%	32.1%	37.9%	30.6%	32.1%	33.7%
Childhood immunization	21.8%	20.9%	22.4%	18.8%	20.3%	20.7%
Malaria prevention	6.1%	5.2%	5.2%	8.1%	6.6%	6.4%
Other topics	4.8%	2.2%	3.4%	5.4%	4.2%	4.2%
No. of HDAs interviewed	229	134	116	186	380	1,045

HDA team leaders' organization of 1:5 leaders meetings

Table HDA15: Organization of 1:5 leaders meetings by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
Meeting with 1:5 leaders conducted ...					
Last month	80.1%	38.4%	37.5%	64.3%	54.8%
Within last 3 months	4.8%	14.0%	8.2%	8.9%	9.0%
Within last 6 months	1.6%	5.0%	3.4%	3.0%	3.3%
More than 6 months ago	0.8%	3.9%	2.6%	1.5%	2.2%
Never	12.7%	38.8%	48.3%	22.3%	30.7%
Meeting with all 1:5 leaders conducted ...					
Last month	60.2%	26.0%	24.3%	48.3%	39.5%
Within last 3 months	5.6%	10.5%	7.9%	13.0%	9.3%
Within last 6 mongs	2.8%	4.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.9%
More than 6 months ago	2.4%	4.3%	2.6%	1.9%	2.8%
Never	29.1%	54.7%	63.3%	34.6%	45.6%
No. of HDAs interviewed	251	258	267	269	1,045
Usual place of 1:5 meetings					
Team leaders home	12.9%	5.5%	35.6%	27.8%	19.5%
Member's home/cofee sessions	13.4%	6.2%	10.2%	13.4%	11.3%
Village/outside home	56.3%	52.1%	33.1%	55.2%	51.0%
Church	17.4%	19.9%	3.4%	0.0%	10.6%
Health post	28.6%	34.9%	21.2%	33.5%	30.1%
Other places	0.9%	6.8%	12.7%	4.1%	5.1%
No. of responses	224	146	118	194	682

Table HDA16: Organization of 1:5 leaders meetings by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other inter ventions Y r2	Platform only	Grand Total
Meeting with 1:5 leaders conducted ...						
Last month	56.3%	56.7%	66.4%	48.4%	52.9%	54.8%
Within last 3 months	9.2%	9.0%	8.6%	11.8%	7.6%	9.0%
Within last 6 months	4.4%	5.2%	3.4%	2.7%	2.1%	3.3%
More than 6 months ago	1.3%	2.2%	2.6%	3.2%	2.1%	2.2%
Never	28.8%	26.9%	19.0%	33.9%	35.3%	30.7%
Meeting with all 1:5 leaders conducted ..						
Last month	38.9%	33.6%	52.6%	36.0%	39.7%	39.5%
Within last 3 months	8.7%	13.4%	8.6%	8.1%	8.9%	9.3%
Within last 6 mongs	2.6%	6.0%	2.6%	2.7%	2.1%	2.9%
More than 6 months ago	3.5%	2.2%	3.4%	2.2%	2.6%	2.8%
Never	46.3%	44.8%	32.8%	51.1%	46.6%	45.6%
No. of HDAs interviewed	229	134	116	186	380	1,045
Usual place of 1:5 meetings						
Team leaders home	13.2%	21.2%	25.3%	19.0%	21.0%	19.5%
Member's home/cofee sessions	6.0%	5.1%	15.7%	16.4%	13.3%	11.3%
Village/outside home	58.3%	56.6%	47.0%	46.6%	47.6%	51.0%
Church	11.9%	13.1%	10.8%	8.6%	9.4%	10.6%
Health post	25.8%	32.3%	27.7%	31.0%	32.2%	30.1%
Other places	3.3%	6.1%	4.8%	7.8%	4.7%	5.1%
No. of responses	151	99	83	116	233	682

HDA team leaders' compliance with CBDDM strategy

Table HDA17: CBDDM activities by HDA team leaders by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
Availability of CBDDM map					
Yes, displayed	39.0%	56.2%	45.7%	52.0%	48.3%
Yes, not displayed	27.5%	13.2%	12.4%	8.9%	15.3%
Not available	33.5%	30.6%	41.9%	39.0%	36.4%
Availability of CBDDM register					
Yes, the new one	12.4%	14.7%	8.2%	17.8%	13.3%
Yes, the old one	34.3%	16.7%	22.5%	15.6%	22.1%
Not available	19.9%	38.0%	27.3%	27.5%	28.2%
Does not have CBDDM map	33.5%	30.6%	41.9%	39.0%	36.4%
No. of HDAs interviewed	251	258	267	269	1,045
Among HDAs with map ...					
5:1 leaders know about the map	88.6%	75.4%	80.6%	94.5%	84.7%
No. of households in map consistent	74.9%	52.0%	60.6%	71.3%	64.5%
No. of pregnant women in map consistent	49.1%	24.6%	19.4%	42.7%	34.0%
No. of children in map consistent	47.3%	12.8%	17.4%	33.5%	27.7%
Knows how to update map	83.2%	89.4%	66.5%	78.7%	79.8%
Map updated within last 1 year	65.3%	29.6%	27.7%	55.5%	44.5%
Ever reported CBDDM data to the HEW	63.5%	34.1%	16.8%	53.0%	42.1%
HEW visited and checked the map	61.1%	44.1%	39.4%	67.7%	53.1%
Number of HDA with map	167	179	155	164	665

Table HDA18: CBDDM activities by HDA team leaders by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other interventions Yr2	Platform only	Grand Total
Availability of CBDDM map						
Yes, displayed	41.9%	58.2%	58.6%	55.4%	42.1%	48.3%
Yes, not displayed	14.8%	11.9%	11.2%	13.4%	18.9%	15.3%
Not available	43.2%	29.9%	30.2%	31.2%	38.9%	36.4%
Availability of CBDDM register						
Yes, the new one	9.2%	14.9%	23.3%	12.9%	12.4%	13.3%
Yes, the old one	20.5%	20.9%	28.4%	25.3%	20.0%	22.1%
Not available	27.1%	34.3%	18.1%	30.6%	28.7%	28.2%
Does not have CBDDM map	43.2%	29.9%	30.2%	31.2%	38.9%	36.4%
No. of HDAs interviewed	229	134	116	186	380	1,045
Among HDAs with map ...						
5:1 leaders know about the map	80.0%	84.0%	95.1%	85.9%	83.2%	84.7%
No. of households in map consistent	61.5%	54.3%	80.2%	73.4%	59.9%	64.5%
No. of pregnant women in map consistent	18.5%	29.8%	45.7%	31.3%	41.8%	34.0%
No. of children in map consistent	17.7%	22.3%	37.0%	27.3%	32.3%	27.7%
Knows how to update map	80.0%	69.1%	77.8%	81.3%	84.1%	79.8%
Map updated within last 1 year	40.0%	35.1%	44.4%	49.2%	48.3%	44.5%
Ever reported CBDDM data to the HEW	36.2%	44.7%	58.0%	44.5%	37.5%	42.1%
HEW visited and checked the map	50.0%	58.5%	60.5%	54.7%	49.1%	53.1%
Number of HDA with map	130	94	81	128	232	665

HDA team leaders possession of Family Health Cards (FHCs)

Figure HDA1: FHC possession by region

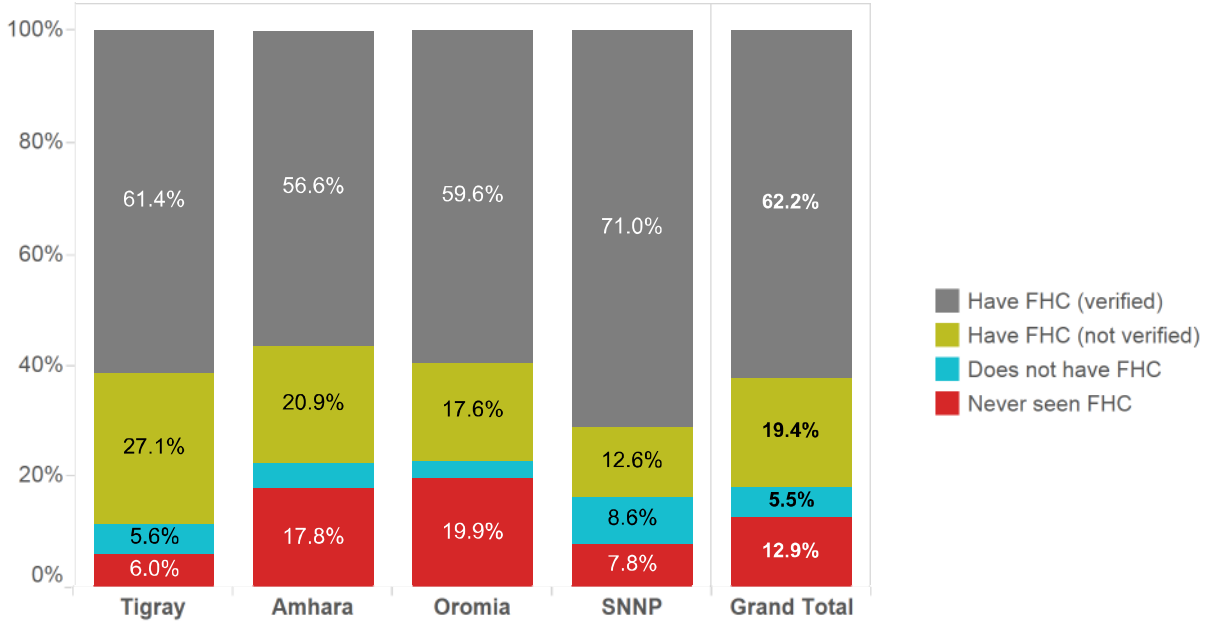
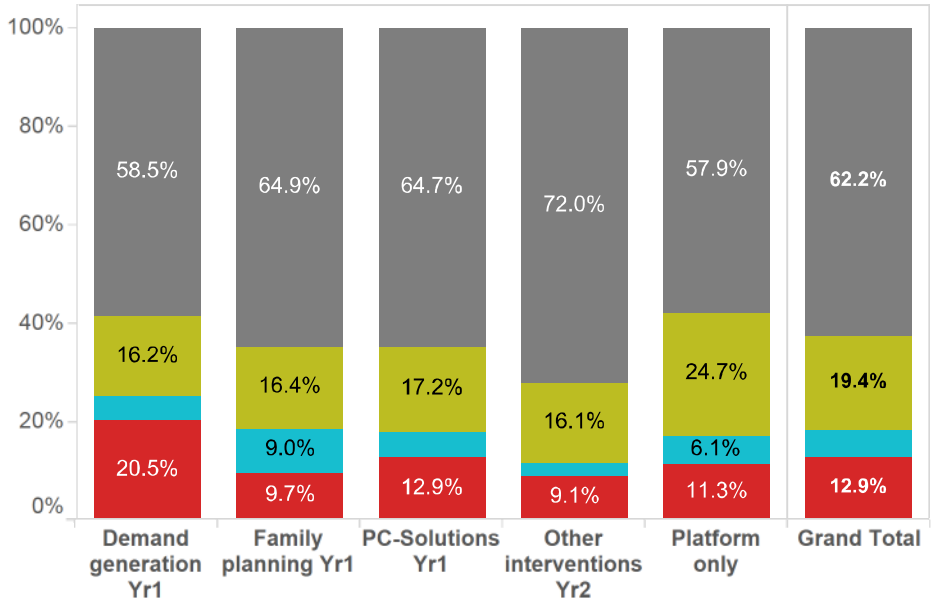


figure HDA2: FHC possession by program domain



HDA leaders' familiarity with FHC messages

Table HDA19: HDA leaders' familiarity with FHC messages by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
Messages from FHC correctly identified					
ANC	45.8%	34.4%	24.3%	59.3%	41.8%
Danger signs of pregnancy	52.5%	31.1%	30.8%	62.1%	45.1%
Birth preparedness	36.9%	26.4%	18.7%	48.8%	33.4%
Immediate newborn care	33.1%	18.9%	14.0%	41.5%	27.6%
Newborn danger signs	30.1%	15.6%	16.8%	39.9%	26.3%
Exclusive breastfeeding	44.1%	26.9%	13.1%	54.4%	35.6%
Immunization	37.7%	24.1%	17.3%	53.2%	34.0%
Complementary feeding	41.9%	27.4%	22.4%	49.2%	35.9%
Danger signs of childhood illness	10.2%	9.9%	5.1%	27.0%	13.5%
Family planning	14.8%	14.6%	10.7%	39.5%	20.5%
No. respondents	236	212	214	248	910

Table HDA20: HDA leaders' familiarity with FHC messages by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other inter ventions Y r2	Platform only	Grand Total
Messages from FHC correctly identified						
ANC	44.5%	39.7%	54.5%	45.0%	35.6%	41.8%
Danger signs of pregnancy	47.3%	43.8%	51.5%	50.9%	39.5%	45.1%
Birth preparedness	28.0%	33.9%	43.6%	37.3%	31.2%	33.4%
Immediate newborn care	19.2%	21.5%	38.6%	34.9%	27.3%	27.6%
Newborn danger signs	26.4%	21.5%	37.6%	28.4%	23.4%	26.3%
Exclusive breastfeeding	31.3%	37.2%	43.6%	41.4%	32.0%	35.6%
Immunization	24.7%	33.9%	43.6%	37.3%	34.4%	34.0%
Complementary feeding	28.0%	42.1%	41.6%	40.8%	33.8%	35.9%
Danger signs of childhood illness	11.5%	9.1%	23.8%	17.2%	11.3%	13.5%
Family planning	19.8%	28.1%	19.8%	26.6%	15.4%	20.5%
No. respondents	182	121	101	169	337	910

Birth & death notification by HDA team leaders

Table HDA21: Birth & dealth notification by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
Notified births to HEW in last 3 months					
Yes	87.5%	66.4%	57.7%	63.0%	69.1%
No	2.1%	1.8%	4.1%	3.9%	3.0%
No births to report	10.4%	31.9%	38.2%	33.1%	27.9%
HDAs having birth notification card					
Yes (verified)	11.2%	18.4%	6.0%	20.9%	14.2%
Yes (not verified)	14.8%	9.4%	4.5%	13.8%	10.6%
Had before	4.4%	4.7%	1.5%	4.9%	3.9%
Never had	8.8%	3.5%	5.7%	5.6%	5.9%
Never seen the card	60.8%	63.9%	82.3%	54.9%	65.5%
Notified still births in last 12 months					
Yes	4.4%	4.7%	5.2%	5.9%	5.1%
No	0.0%	3.5%	3.4%	4.1%	2.8%
No still births known to report	95.6%	91.9%	91.4%	90.0%	92.2%
Notified neonatal deaths in last 12 months					
Yes	4.0%	5.4%	4.9%	3.3%	4.4%
No	1.6%	3.9%	2.2%	3.3%	2.8%
No deaths known to report	94.4%	90.7%	92.9%	93.3%	92.8%
No. of HDAs	251	258	267	269	1,045

Table HDA22: Birth & dealth notification by program

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other inter ventions Y r2	Platform only	Grand Total
Notified births to HEW in last 3 months						
Yes	69.0%	70.4%	73.6%	73.5%	65.1%	69.1%
No	0.9%	4.2%	3.8%	2.0%	4.1%	3.0%
No births to report	30.1%	25.4%	22.6%	24.5%	30.8%	27.9%
HDAs having birth notification card						
Yes (verified)	15.4%	18.8%	14.7%	15.2%	11.1%	14.2%
Yes (not verified)	5.7%	14.3%	15.5%	15.2%	8.5%	10.6%
Had before	4.4%	3.8%	4.3%	1.6%	4.5%	3.9%
Never had	5.3%	6.0%	11.2%	4.3%	5.3%	5.9%
Never seen the card	69.3%	57.1%	54.3%	63.6%	70.6%	65.5%
Notified still births in last 12 months						
Yes	4.8%	5.2%	2.6%	6.5%	5.3%	5.1%
No	3.1%	3.0%	3.4%	1.6%	2.9%	2.8%
No still births known to report	92.1%	91.8%	94.0%	91.9%	91.8%	92.2%
Notified neonatal deaths in last 12 months						
Yes	3.1%	5.2%	1.7%	6.5%	4.7%	4.4%
No	1.7%	4.5%	0.9%	2.7%	3.4%	2.8%
No deaths known to report	95.2%	90.3%	97.4%	90.9%	91.8%	92.8%
Number of HDAs	229	134	116	186	380	1,045

Table HDA23: Family conversation activity by region

	Tigray	SNNP	Amhara	Oromia	Grand Total
No. of HDAs	251	269	258	267	1,045
Family conversation (FC)					
Aware and attended	61.8%	42.0%	24.4%	12.4%	34.8%
Aware but not attend	17.5%	6.3%	7.8%	7.5%	9.7%
Not aware of FC	20.7%	51.7%	67.8%	80.1%	55.5%
FC guide available					
Available	35.9%	23.0%	14.0%	8.2%	20.1%
Aware but not available	24.7%	13.0%	9.7%	4.9%	12.9%
Never seen the guide	18.7%	12.3%	8.5%	6.7%	11.5%
Not aware of FC	20.7%	51.7%	67.8%	80.1%	55.5%
No. of HDA conducted FC	155	113	63	33	364
Last FC facilitator					
Herself	40.6%	39.8%	36.5%	42.4%	39.8%
HEW	36.8%	54.9%	46.0%	57.6%	45.9%
Both	22.6%	5.3%	17.5%	0.0%	14.3%
Topics discussed during last FC					
Birth preparedness	67.6%	54.8%	27.4%	29.5%	47.8%
ANC	61.2%	49.7%	21.5%	21.3%	41.7%
Institutional delivery	58.3%	52.9%	28.1%	27.9%	44.5%
PNC	33.8%	20.4%	3.7%	8.2%	18.1%
Newborn care	25.9%	16.6%	5.9%	4.9%	14.8%
Other	0.7%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%

Table HDA24: Family conversation activity by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other interv entions Yr2	Platform only	Grand Total
No. of HDAs	229	134	116	186	380	1,045
Family conversation (FC)						
Aware and attended	36.7%	34.3%	48.3%	26.9%	33.7%	34.8%
Aware but not attend	9.6%	12.7%	7.8%	11.8%	8.2%	9.7%
Not aware of FC	53.7%	53.0%	44.0%	61.3%	58.2%	55.5%
FC guide available						
Available	21.4%	20.9%	23.3%	17.2%	19.5%	20.1%
Aware but not available	14.4%	13.4%	19.0%	7.5%	12.6%	12.9%
Never seen the guide	10.5%	12.7%	13.8%	14.0%	9.7%	11.5%
Not aware of FC	53.7%	53.0%	44.0%	61.3%	58.2%	55.5%
No. of HDA conducted FC	84	46	56	50	128	364
Last FC facilitator						
Herself	61.9%	28.3%	37.5%	34.0%	32.8%	39.8%
HEW	25.0%	63.0%	37.5%	56.0%	53.1%	45.9%
Both	13.1%	8.7%	25.0%	10.0%	14.1%	14.3%
Topics discussed during last FC						
Birth preparedness	48.5%	50.0%	50.0%	44.0%	47.4%	47.8%
ANC	38.8%	43.1%	46.7%	35.7%	43.9%	41.7%
Institutional delivery	43.7%	41.7%	55.0%	40.5%	44.5%	44.5%
PNC	14.6%	15.3%	25.0%	10.7%	22.5%	18.1%
Newborn care	13.6%	13.9%	20.0%	10.7%	16.2%	14.8%
Other	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.8%

Figure HDA3: Pregnant women's conference attendance by region

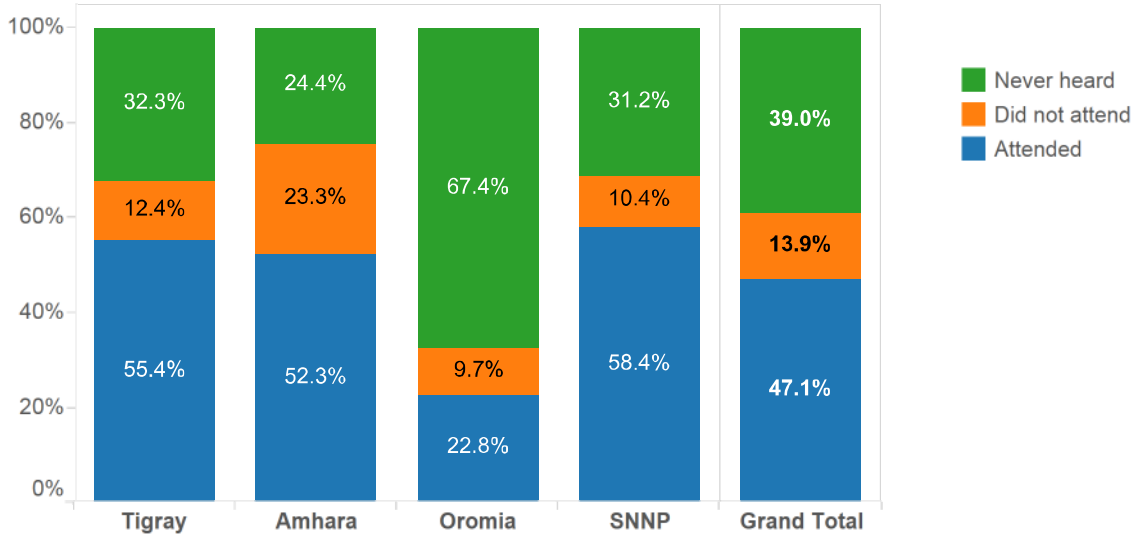
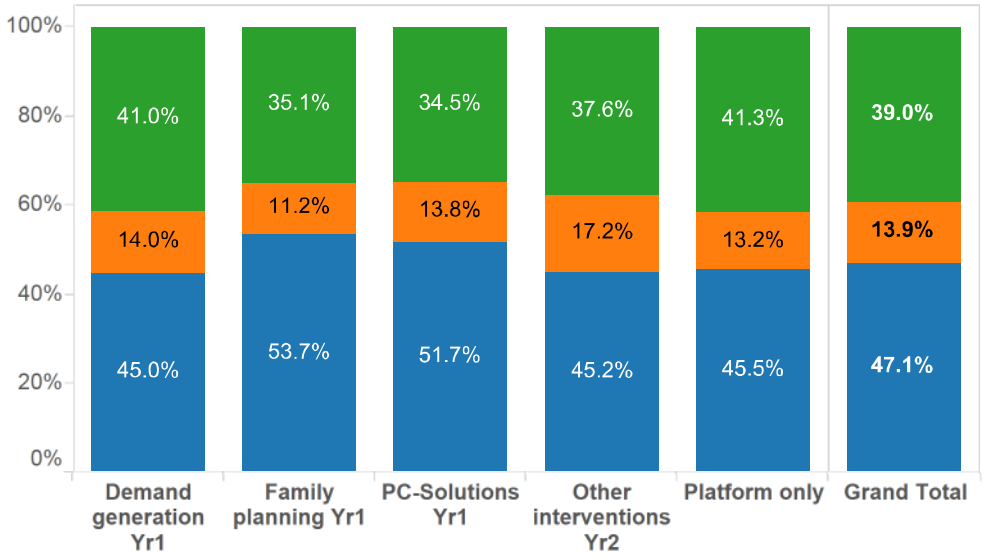


Figure HDA4: Pregnant women's conference attendance by program domain



Maternal health knowledge of HDA team leaders

Table HDA25: Maternal health knowledge by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Tot..
Number of ANC required					
1 to 3 times	7.2%	19.0%	14.6%	8.2%	12.2%
4 times	69.3%	51.9%	55.1%	62.1%	59.5%
5 to 9 times	19.9%	17.8%	19.5%	23.8%	20.3%
Does not know	3.6%	11.2%	10.9%	5.9%	7.9%
HEW should visit mother after delivery	89.6%	84.9%	83.1%	92.9%	87.7%
Knowledge on PNC timings					
In 1st 34 hours	44.9%	35.6%	24.3%	39.6%	36.2%
In 1st 3 days	38.2%	34.2%	18.9%	36.0%	32.0%
In 1st week	34.2%	31.1%	25.7%	40.0%	33.0%
In 6 weeks	25.3%	28.8%	44.6%	40.0%	34.8%
Birth preparedness measures required					
Financial	64.2%	42.8%	63.8%	76.3%	62.2%
Transport	39.4%	20.6%	25.3%	32.7%	29.5%
Food	89.4%	91.8%	92.6%	97.0%	92.8%
Arrange company	26.8%	12.8%	15.2%	23.3%	19.6%
Identify health facility for delivery	35.0%	16.9%	24.1%	41.4%	29.5%
Soap and water for washing hands	14.6%	12.3%	11.7%	24.4%	15.9%
New blade to cut umbilical cord	30.1%	23.9%	25.3%	23.3%	25.6%
New/boiled thread to tie cord	17.1%	13.6%	12.1%	14.3%	14.2%
Clean cloth to dry & wrap baby	56.9%	39.1%	62.6%	71.4%	57.9%
A clean space and a carpet/mat	18.7%	7.0%	20.6%	29.3%	19.2%
Prepare for emergency transportation	5.7%	3.7%	5.8%	13.2%	7.2%
No. of HDAs	251	258	267	269	1,045

Table HDA26: Maternal health knowledge by program domain

	Demand g eneration Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other inte rventions Yr2	Platform only	Grand Total
Number of ANC required						
1 to 3 times	8.7%	12.7%	15.5%	10.8%	13.9%	12.2%
4 times	64.6%	60.4%	62.9%	63.4%	53.2%	59.5%
5 to 9 times	18.3%	19.4%	18.1%	18.8%	23.2%	20.3%
Does not know	8.3%	7.5%	3.4%	7.0%	9.7%	7.9%
HEW should visit mother after delivery	90.8%	87.3%	89.7%	90.3%	83.9%	87.7%
Knowledge on PNC timings						
In 1st 34 hours	33.2%	36.8%	44.2%	33.9%	36.7%	36.2%
In 1st 3 days	28.8%	35.0%	36.5%	32.7%	31.0%	32.0%
In 1st week	28.8%	45.3%	33.7%	25.0%	35.1%	33.0%
In 6 weeks	26.4%	35.9%	44.2%	33.3%	37.6%	34.8%
Birth preparedness measures required						
Financial	67.7%	69.7%	66.4%	60.0%	55.7%	62.2%
Transport	19.7%	18.9%	46.0%	35.1%	31.5%	29.5%
Food	89.2%	96.2%	89.4%	95.1%	93.6%	92.8%
Arrange company	16.6%	15.9%	30.1%	21.6%	18.4%	19.6%
Identify health facility for delivery	29.1%	30.3%	26.5%	34.1%	28.1%	29.5%
Soap and water for washing hands	13.0%	17.4%	21.2%	15.1%	15.9%	15.9%
New blade to cut umbilical cord	21.1%	23.5%	28.3%	26.5%	27.9%	25.6%
New/boiled thread to tie cord	10.8%	11.4%	17.7%	14.6%	16.2%	14.2%
Clean cloth to dry & wrap baby	52.9%	67.4%	68.1%	55.7%	55.4%	57.9%
A clean space and a carpet/mat	19.3%	18.9%	24.8%	19.5%	17.3%	19.2%
Prepare for emergency transportation	10.3%	5.3%	8.8%	5.4%	6.4%	7.2%
No. of HDAs interviewed	229	134	116	186	380	1,045

Table HDA27: Maternal & newborn health critical condition danger signs knowledge of HDA team leaders, by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
Danger signs during pregnancy recalled					
Sever headache	59.4%	40.3%	61.4%	63.2%	56.2%
Blurred vision	37.8%	15.9%	23.6%	33.5%	27.7%
Reduced fetal movement	39.8%	20.9%	28.8%	40.9%	32.6%
Unconciousness or convulsion	35.5%	17.4%	20.6%	29.4%	25.6%
Vaginal bleeding	77.7%	64.0%	53.9%	89.2%	71.2%
Sever abdominal pain	28.3%	15.9%	21.7%	38.3%	26.1%
High fever	47.0%	22.9%	40.8%	48.0%	39.7%
Swollen hands and feet	22.7%	14.0%	15.7%	20.8%	18.3%
Mentioned nothing	2.8%	10.9%	10.5%	3.0%	6.8%
Danger signs during childbirth recalled					
Excessive vaginal bleeding	94.4%	77.9%	73.4%	91.8%	84.3%
High fever	46.6%	16.7%	37.5%	54.3%	38.9%
Baby's hand or feet come first	29.5%	17.1%	16.1%	34.9%	24.4%
Abnormal presentation of the fetus	31.5%	17.1%	18.4%	39.4%	26.6%
Prolonged labor	35.9%	30.2%	44.2%	44.6%	38.9%
Retained placenta	36.3%	19.0%	22.1%	35.7%	28.2%
Prolapsed cord	13.9%	4.3%	7.1%	11.5%	9.2%
Unconciousness or convulsion	23.9%	11.2%	11.6%	23.8%	17.6%
Mentioned nothing	2.0%	8.9%	11.6%	2.6%	6.3%
Danger signs during postnatal period recalled					
Excessive vaginal bleeding	90.4%	81.8%	79.4%	89.2%	85.2%
Foul-smelling discharge	36.7%	15.5%	17.6%	35.3%	26.2%
High fever	55.4%	34.5%	59.9%	70.3%	55.2%
Unconsciousness or convulsion	30.3%	14.7%	27.0%	29.4%	25.4%
Sever headache	39.8%	17.8%	35.6%	57.2%	37.8%
Blurry vision	25.5%	8.5%	15.7%	20.8%	17.6%
Sever lower abdominal pain	20.3%	12.4%	19.1%	45.0%	24.4%
Calf pain	14.3%	1.6%	8.2%	1.9%	6.4%
Postpartum psychosis	10.8%	5.4%	4.1%	7.1%	6.8%
Nothing mentioned	3.6%	5.8%	7.5%	3.3%	5.1%
Danger signs of newborn illnesses recalled					
Vomiting	67.7%	54.7%	60.3%	76.6%	64.9%
Fever	68.9%	66.7%	73.0%	89.6%	74.7%
Poor sucking or feeding	55.8%	36.8%	46.1%	67.7%	51.7%
Difficulty/fast breathing	36.3%	23.3%	30.0%	52.4%	35.6%
Shivering	23.5%	6.2%	12.4%	14.9%	14.2%
Too small or born too early	21.1%	6.2%	8.2%	9.3%	11.1%
Redness/discharge around cord	24.3%	5.8%	7.5%	16.0%	13.3%
Red swollen eye/discharge	6.8%	1.6%	5.6%	7.4%	5.4%
Blurry vision	9.6%	1.6%	5.2%	3.7%	5.0%
Lethargy	6.0%	3.5%	6.0%	8.2%	5.9%
Unconsciousness/unresponsive	12.0%	3.1%	3.0%	10.0%	7.0%
Convulsion	13.5%	1.9%	14.2%	9.7%	9.9%
Skin rash	10.0%	3.5%	12.0%	13.8%	9.9%
Baby irretated/cries without reason	11.2%	6.2%	11.2%	25.3%	13.6%
Nothing mentioned	4.4%	7.4%	7.5%	0.7%	5.0%
No. of HDAs interviewed	251	258	267	269	1,045

Table HDA28: Maternal & newborn health critical condition danger signs knowledge of HDA team leaders, by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other interventions Yr2	Platform only	Grand Total
Danger signs during pregnancy recalled						
Sever headache	55.0%	57.5%	66.4%	54.8%	53.9%	56.2%
Blurred vision	21.4%	25.4%	44.0%	26.9%	27.6%	27.7%
Reduced fetal movement	24.5%	29.1%	50.9%	34.4%	32.4%	32.6%
Unconciousness or convulsion	18.8%	22.4%	42.2%	27.4%	25.0%	25.6%
Vaginal bleeding	75.5%	71.6%	69.8%	72.6%	68.2%	71.2%
Sever abdominal pain	25.3%	23.9%	27.6%	21.5%	29.2%	26.1%
High fever	39.3%	44.8%	44.0%	44.1%	34.7%	39.7%
Swollen hands and feet	16.6%	17.2%	18.1%	26.3%	15.8%	18.3%
Mentioned nothing	6.6%	9.0%	2.6%	8.6%	6.6%	6.8%
Danger signs during childbirth recalled						
Excessive vaginal bleeding	84.3%	83.6%	88.8%	81.2%	84.7%	84.3%
High fever	33.6%	41.8%	49.1%	39.8%	37.4%	38.9%
Baby's hand or feet come first	19.2%	21.6%	32.8%	26.9%	24.7%	24.4%
Abnormal presentation of the fetus	23.1%	30.6%	30.2%	25.8%	26.6%	26.6%
Prolonged labor	42.8%	37.3%	46.6%	33.9%	37.1%	38.9%
Retained placenta	23.1%	30.6%	39.7%	29.0%	26.6%	28.2%
Prolapsed cord	8.7%	5.2%	6.9%	10.8%	10.8%	9.2%
Unconciousness or convulsion	15.3%	20.1%	22.4%	18.8%	16.1%	17.6%
Mentioned nothing	7.9%	7.5%	4.3%	7.0%	5.3%	6.3%
Danger signs during postnatal period recalled						
Excessive vaginal bleeding	87.3%	88.8%	87.1%	86.0%	81.6%	85.2%
Foul-smelling discharge	22.7%	20.9%	31.9%	26.9%	28.2%	26.2%
High fever	49.8%	61.9%	59.5%	53.8%	55.5%	55.2%
Unconsciousness or convulsion	22.7%	23.1%	34.5%	29.6%	22.9%	25.4%
Sever headache	40.6%	38.1%	44.8%	37.6%	33.9%	37.8%
Blurry vision	14.0%	17.9%	26.7%	15.1%	18.2%	17.6%
Sever lower abdominal pain	19.7%	30.6%	25.9%	24.7%	24.5%	24.4%
Calf pain	2.6%	9.0%	7.8%	5.4%	7.9%	6.4%
Postpartum psychosis	4.4%	1.5%	9.5%	7.0%	9.2%	6.8%
Nothing mentioned	6.1%	5.2%	2.6%	7.5%	3.9%	5.1%
Danger signs of newborn illnesses recalled						
Vomiting	65.5%	67.2%	75.9%	61.3%	62.1%	64.9%
Fever	70.3%	78.4%	81.9%	75.8%	73.4%	74.7%
Poor sucking or feeding	54.6%	56.0%	55.2%	53.2%	46.6%	51.7%
Difficulty/fast breathing	36.7%	37.3%	42.2%	34.9%	32.6%	35.6%
Shivering	10.0%	11.2%	16.4%	15.6%	16.3%	14.2%
Too small or born too early	7.9%	12.7%	14.7%	8.6%	12.6%	11.1%
Redness/discharge around cord	10.5%	13.4%	18.1%	14.5%	12.9%	13.3%
Red swollen eye/discharge	3.1%	6.0%	3.4%	6.5%	6.6%	5.4%
Blurry vision	1.3%	2.2%	6.9%	5.4%	7.4%	5.0%
Lethargy	0.9%	5.2%	7.8%	9.7%	6.8%	5.9%
Unconsciousness/unresponsive	4.8%	7.5%	11.2%	7.0%	6.8%	7.0%
Convulsion	6.1%	14.2%	13.8%	4.3%	12.1%	9.9%
Skin rash	5.7%	13.4%	11.2%	9.7%	10.8%	9.9%
Baby irretated/cries without reason	11.4%	19.4%	13.8%	15.6%	11.8%	13.6%
Nothing mentioned	4.8%	3.7%	1.7%	7.0%	5.5%	5.0%
No. of HDAs	229	134	116	186	380	1,045

Table HDA29: Immunization and FP knowledge of HDA leaders by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
Correctly mentioned at what age ...					
Start immunizing the child	83.3%	43.8%	38.6%	57.2%	55.4%
Complete childhood immunization	90.0%	60.5%	78.7%	77.7%	76.7%
FP methods recalled spontaneously					
Female sterilization	10.8%	12.0%	9.0%	8.9%	10.1%
Male sterilization	4.8%	6.6%	3.7%	2.6%	4.4%
IUCD	49.0%	41.1%	46.4%	52.4%	47.3%
Injectable	95.6%	95.3%	94.8%	97.0%	95.7%
Implants	86.9%	84.9%	81.3%	91.4%	86.1%
Pills	88.8%	74.8%	86.9%	84.0%	83.6%
Male condom	21.9%	5.8%	7.5%	15.2%	12.5%
Female condom	8.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.5%	2.8%
Standard days Method	10.4%	1.6%	2.2%	4.8%	4.7%
Lactational ammenorrhea method	12.4%	0.8%	3.0%	3.3%	4.8%
Emergency contraception	4.4%	1.2%	2.6%	0.7%	2.2%
No. of HDAs	251	258	267	269	1,045

Table HDA30: Immunization and FP knowledge of HDA leaders by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other interventions Yr2	Platform only	Grand Total
Correctly mentioned at what age ...						
Start immunizing the child	51.1%	58.2%	56.0%	61.8%	53.7%	55.4%
Complete childhood immunization	77.7%	84.3%	81.9%	75.8%	72.1%	76.7%
FP methods recalled spontaneously						
Female sterilization	6.1%	11.9%	25.0%	4.8%	10.0%	10.1%
Male sterilization	1.3%	4.5%	8.6%	4.3%	5.0%	4.4%
IUCD	41.5%	54.5%	52.6%	55.9%	42.4%	47.3%
Injectable	97.8%	95.5%	95.7%	93.5%	95.5%	95.7%
Implants	85.6%	93.3%	84.5%	89.8%	82.6%	86.1%
Pills	87.3%	86.6%	84.5%	86.0%	78.9%	83.6%
Male condom	11.4%	9.0%	19.0%	14.5%	11.6%	12.5%
Female condom	1.7%	1.5%	0.9%	4.8%	3.4%	2.8%
Standard days Method	2.6%	5.2%	5.2%	6.5%	4.7%	4.7%
Lactational ammenorrhea method	5.2%	3.0%	5.2%	4.3%	5.3%	4.8%
Emergency contraception	1.7%	1.5%	0.9%	2.7%	2.9%	2.2%
No. of HDAs interviewed	229	134	116	186	380	1,045

Early identification of prgnancy methods reported by HDA team leaders

Table HDA31: Pregnancy identification method by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
Conducts pregnancy identification (prompted response)	96.8%	94.6%	85.4%	98.9%	93.9%
Early pregnancy identification methods (spontaneous responses)					
When mothers tell	50.6%	48.4%	54.4%	75.6%	57.7%
If women stops taking contraceptives	22.2%	12.7%	28.1%	34.6%	24.6%
By asking about her menstration regularity	15.2%	15.6%	30.7%	44.7%	26.9%
Change in physical condition	82.7%	73.4%	44.3%	79.7%	70.6%
Signs & symptoms of pregnancy	41.6%	50.0%	39.9%	43.2%	43.7%
Notified by 1:5 leaders	19.3%	5.3%	13.2%	16.9%	13.8%
Other	0.4%	1.2%	1.3%	2.6%	1.4%
Sample size	243	244	228	266	981

Table HDA32: Pregnancy identification method by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other interventions Yr2	Platform only	Grand Total
Conducts pregnancy identification (prompted response)	94.8%	91.8%	94.8%	95.7%	92.9%	93.9%
Early pregnancy identification methods (spontaneous responses)						
When mothers tell	48.8%	64.2%	64.5%	61.8%	56.7%	57.7%
If women stops taking contraceptives	20.7%	24.4%	25.5%	28.7%	24.6%	24.6%
By asking about her menstration regularity	21.7%	28.5%	19.1%	30.9%	30.0%	26.9%
Change in physical condition	72.4%	77.2%	75.5%	62.9%	69.7%	70.6%
Signs & symptoms of pregnancy	39.2%	51.2%	50.0%	45.5%	41.1%	43.7%
Notified by 1:5 leaders	13.4%	11.4%	14.5%	15.2%	13.9%	13.8%
Other	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	1.7%	1.4%
Sample size	217	123	110	178	353	981

Health advices that should be or was given by HDA team leaders to pregnant women

Table HDA33: Health advices that should be given to pregnant mothers by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
Discusses health issues with pregnant women	95.2%	81.8%	59.2%	88.8%	81.1%
Discussion topics spontaneously mentioned					
To get ANC	92.5%	90.0%	86.7%	95.0%	91.5%
To get TT	35.1%	35.1%	45.6%	44.4%	39.7%
Take iron supplements	47.3%	17.5%	31.0%	40.2%	34.8%
Take extra food	66.1%	53.6%	43.0%	68.2%	59.3%
Seek care if there is any problem	35.1%	35.1%	36.7%	57.7%	41.8%
Sleep under a bed net	22.2%	14.7%	16.5%	18.0%	18.1%
Counsel & test for HIV	20.1%	7.6%	8.9%	10.9%	12.3%
Maternal danger signs	30.5%	10.0%	15.8%	31.4%	22.9%
Counsel on FP	19.7%	8.5%	10.1%	19.2%	15.0%
Importance of PNC	18.8%	4.7%	8.9%	11.3%	11.3%
Other	1.3%	4.3%	11.4%	5.9%	5.2%
Sample size	239	211	158	239	847

Table HDA34: Health advices that should be given to pregnant mothers by program domain

	Demand g eneration Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other inte rventions Yr2	Platform only	Grand Total
Discusses health issues with pregnant women	86.5%	76.9%	84.5%	86.0%	75.8%	81.1%
Discussion topics spontaneously mentioned						
To get ANC	90.4%	92.2%	91.8%	91.9%	91.7%	91.5%
To get TT	35.4%	38.8%	57.1%	40.6%	36.5%	39.7%
Take iron supplements	35.4%	34.0%	38.8%	28.8%	36.8%	34.8%
Take extra food	56.6%	64.1%	68.4%	58.1%	56.9%	59.3%
Seek care if there is any problem	47.5%	42.7%	39.8%	41.9%	38.2%	41.8%
Sleep under a bed net	18.2%	15.5%	17.3%	20.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Counsel & test for HIV	11.1%	11.7%	11.2%	12.5%	13.5%	12.3%
Maternal danger signs	21.2%	22.3%	25.5%	25.0%	22.2%	22.9%
Counsel on FP	14.6%	15.5%	20.4%	16.3%	12.5%	15.0%
Importance of PNC	8.6%	19.4%	15.3%	11.3%	9.0%	11.3%
Other	7.1%	2.9%	7.1%	6.3%	3.5%	5.2%
Sample size	198	103	98	160	288	847

Newborn health care advices that should be or was given by HDA team leaders to mothers

Table HDA35: Newborn health advices that should be given to mothers by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
Discussed health issues with women with newborn	94.0%	74.0%	50.9%	78.4%	74.1%
Topics discussed or should be discussed on newborn health issues					
Put baby to breast immediately after birth	70.3%	56.0%	50.0%	70.6%	63.3%
Give colostrums	56.4%	21.5%	27.9%	36.5%	37.3%
No pre-lacteals	48.7%	34.6%	35.3%	55.0%	44.6%
Exclusive breastfeeding	72.0%	55.5%	48.5%	86.7%	67.8%
Nothing to apply on the umbilical cord	25.0%	7.3%	13.2%	19.4%	17.1%
Delay bathing the newborn for >24 hours	29.7%	20.9%	23.5%	26.1%	25.5%
Childhood immunization	52.5%	55.0%	39.0%	58.3%	52.3%
Newborn illness danger signs	17.4%	8.4%	16.2%	24.6%	16.9%
Family Planning	13.6%	6.3%	22.1%	27.5%	17.1%
Importance of PNC	7.2%	6.3%	14.0%	8.5%	8.5%
Other	2.1%	3.7%	11.8%	6.6%	5.4%
No. of HDAs	236	191	136	211	774

Table HDA36: Newborn health advices that should be given to mothers by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other interventions Yr2	Platform only	Grand Total
Discussed health issues with women with newborn	78.2%	67.2%	77.6%	78.5%	70.8%	74.1%
Topics discussed or should be discussed on newborn health issues						
Put baby to breast immediately after birth	63.1%	63.3%	64.4%	66.4%	61.3%	63.3%
Give colostrums	33.5%	35.6%	44.4%	32.2%	40.9%	37.3%
No pre-lacteals	40.2%	46.7%	57.8%	44.5%	42.4%	44.6%
Exclusive breastfeeding	62.0%	78.9%	76.7%	65.8%	66.2%	67.8%
Nothing to apply on the umbilical cord	11.7%	16.7%	16.7%	17.1%	20.8%	17.1%
Delay bathing the newborn for >24 hours	20.1%	24.4%	30.0%	26.7%	27.1%	25.5%
Childhood immunization	54.7%	51.1%	50.0%	47.3%	54.6%	52.3%
Newborn illness danger signs	11.7%	15.6%	31.1%	17.8%	15.6%	16.9%
Family Planning	17.3%	21.1%	15.6%	19.9%	14.5%	17.1%
Importance of PNC	8.4%	8.9%	6.7%	10.3%	8.2%	8.5%
Other	6.1%	2.2%	4.4%	4.1%	7.1%	5.4%
No. of HDAs	179	90	90	146	269	774

HDA team leaders' perceived motivations to volunteer

Table HDA37: HDA team leaders' motivation for voluntarism by region

	Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Grand Total
Factors motivating HDA leaders (spontaneous)					
Recognition by the HEW	48.2%	49.6%	38.2%	48.7%	46.1%
Recognition of the kebele administration	29.1%	18.6%	28.8%	44.2%	30.3%
Maintain/improve community's health	40.6%	26.4%	20.6%	50.9%	34.6%
Maintain/improve their own health	36.7%	20.5%	12.0%	42.4%	27.8%
Community festivals and certification	17.1%	5.4%	7.5%	18.6%	12.2%
Acceptance by the community	36.7%	7.4%	21.7%	27.9%	23.3%
Training & learning opportunities	23.5%	9.7%	12.7%	15.6%	15.3%
Job opportunity	7.6%	0.4%	6.0%	3.3%	4.3%
Nothing motivates me	5.6%	8.9%	16.9%	9.3%	10.2%
Do not know	4.8%	10.5%	10.5%	4.1%	7.5%
Other	1.6%	3.5%	7.5%	5.6%	4.6%
No. of HDAs interviewed	251	258	267	269	1,045

Table HDA38: HDA team leaders' motivation for voluntarism by program domain

	Demand generation Yr1	Family planning Yr1	PC-Solutions Yr1	Other interventions Yr2	Platform only	Grand Total
Factors motivating HDA leaders (spontaneous)						
Recognition by the HEW	47.2%	50.0%	47.4%	40.9%	46.3%	46.1%
Recognition of the kebele administration	27.5%	36.6%	32.8%	28.0%	30.3%	30.3%
Maintain/improve community's health	34.1%	31.3%	32.8%	38.2%	35.0%	34.6%
Maintain/improve their own health	20.1%	26.9%	37.9%	33.9%	26.8%	27.8%
Community festivals and certification	12.2%	12.7%	22.4%	7.5%	11.1%	12.2%
Acceptance by the community	21.0%	20.9%	20.7%	26.3%	25.0%	23.3%
Training & learning opportunities	14.4%	17.2%	17.2%	14.0%	15.3%	15.3%
Job opportunity	3.1%	3.7%	6.0%	5.4%	4.2%	4.3%
Nothing motivates me	9.6%	14.9%	7.8%	10.2%	9.7%	10.2%
Do not know	7.9%	5.2%	5.2%	9.1%	7.9%	7.5%
Other	5.2%	6.0%	8.6%	2.2%	3.7%	4.6%
No. of HDAs interviewed	229	134	116	186	380	1,045

Figure HDA5: HDA team leaders' perception regarding the support they get from HEWs by region

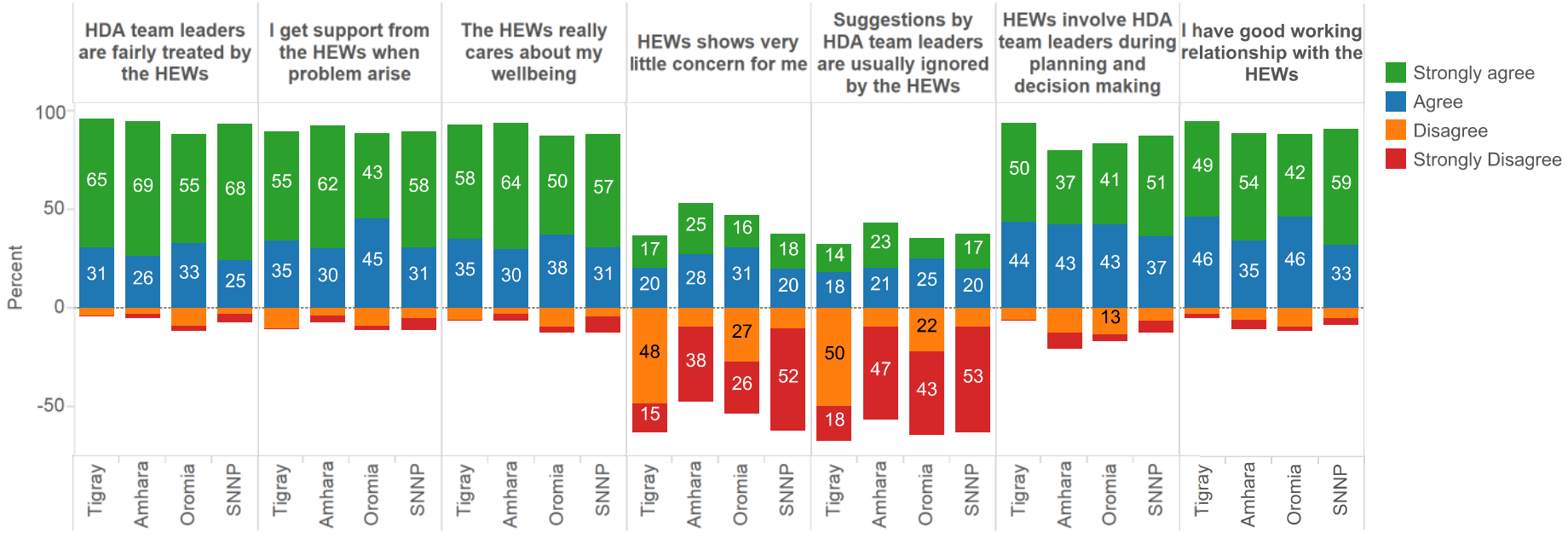


Figure HDA6: HDA team leaders' perception regarding the support they get from HEWs by year 1 & year 3 demand generation areas

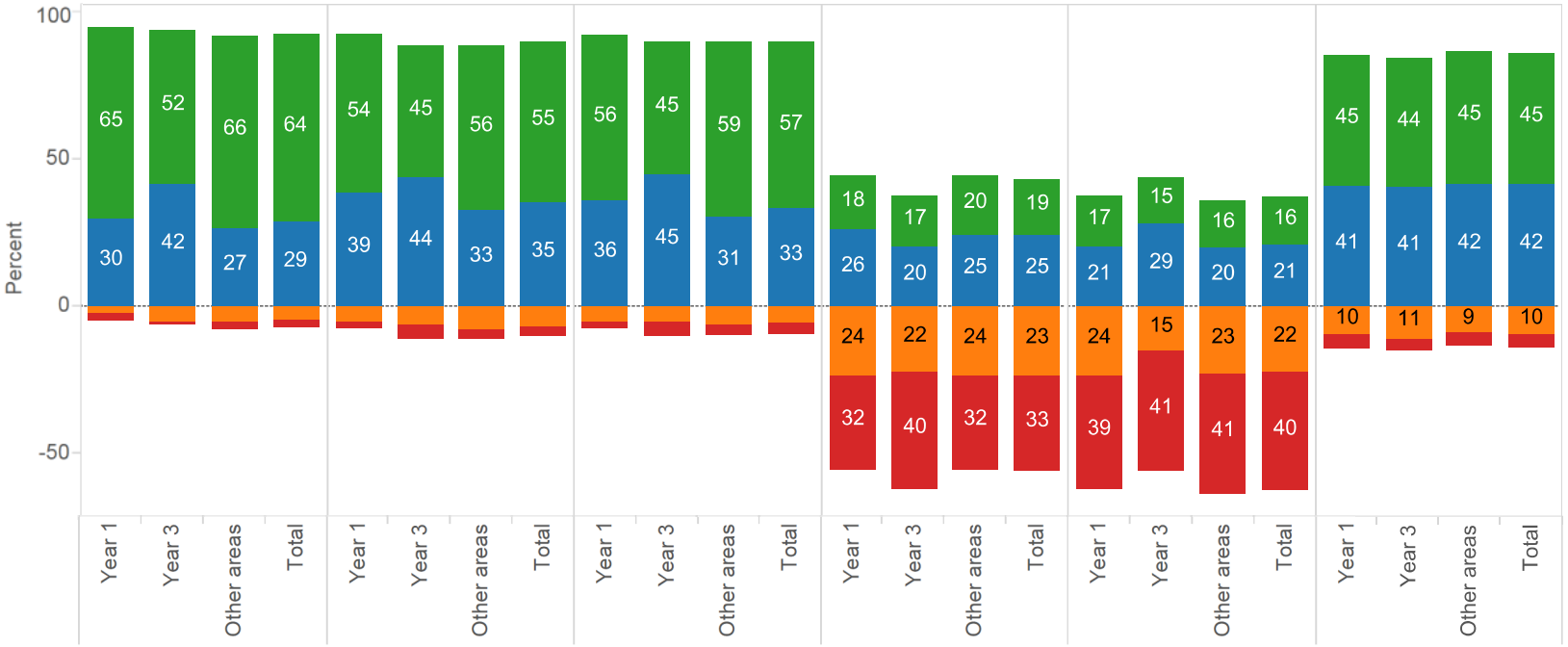


Figure HDA7: HDA team leaders' perception regarding the resources available at the health posts by region

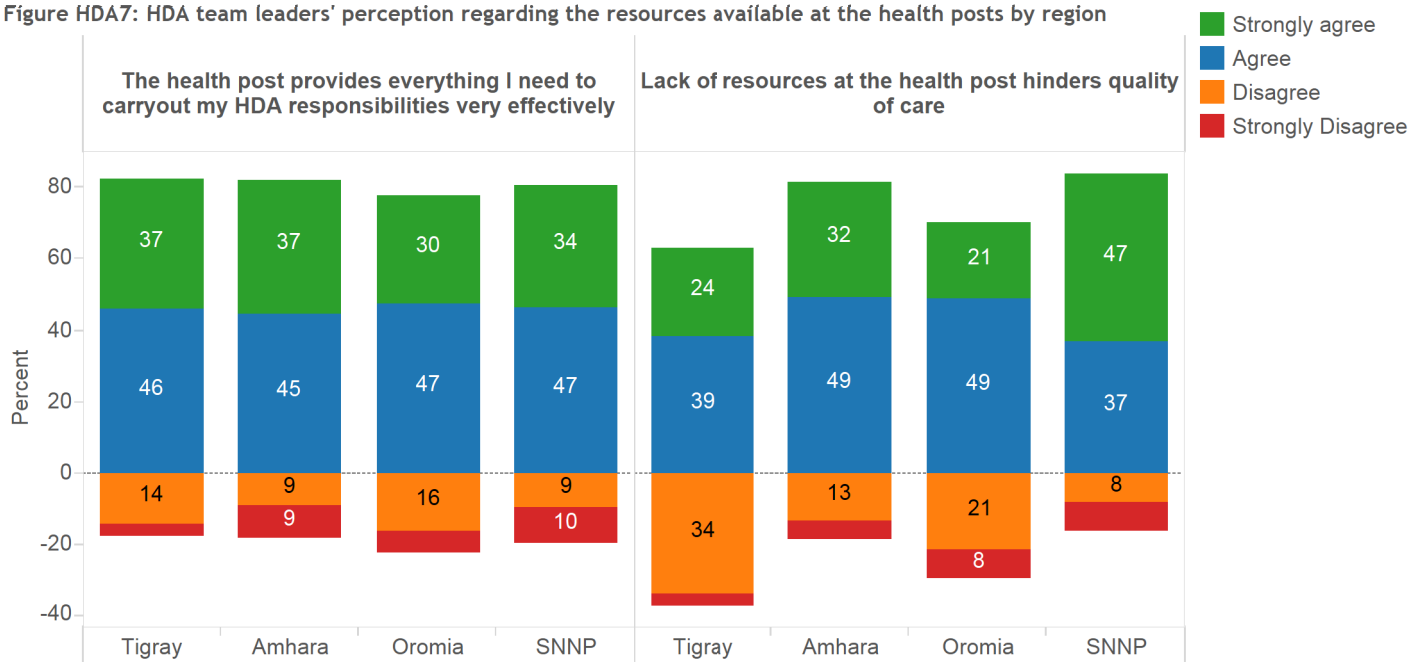


Figure HDA8: HDA team leaders' perception regarding the resources available at the health posts by year 1 & year2 demand generation areas

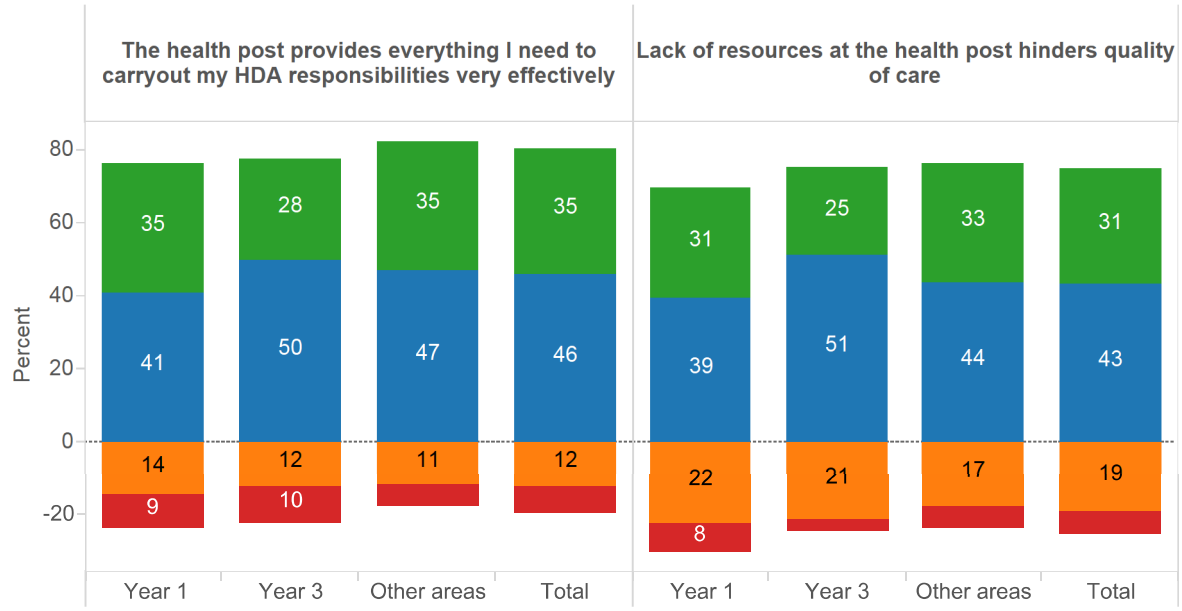


Figure HDA9: HDA team leaders' perception regarding the team work among her 1:5 network members by region

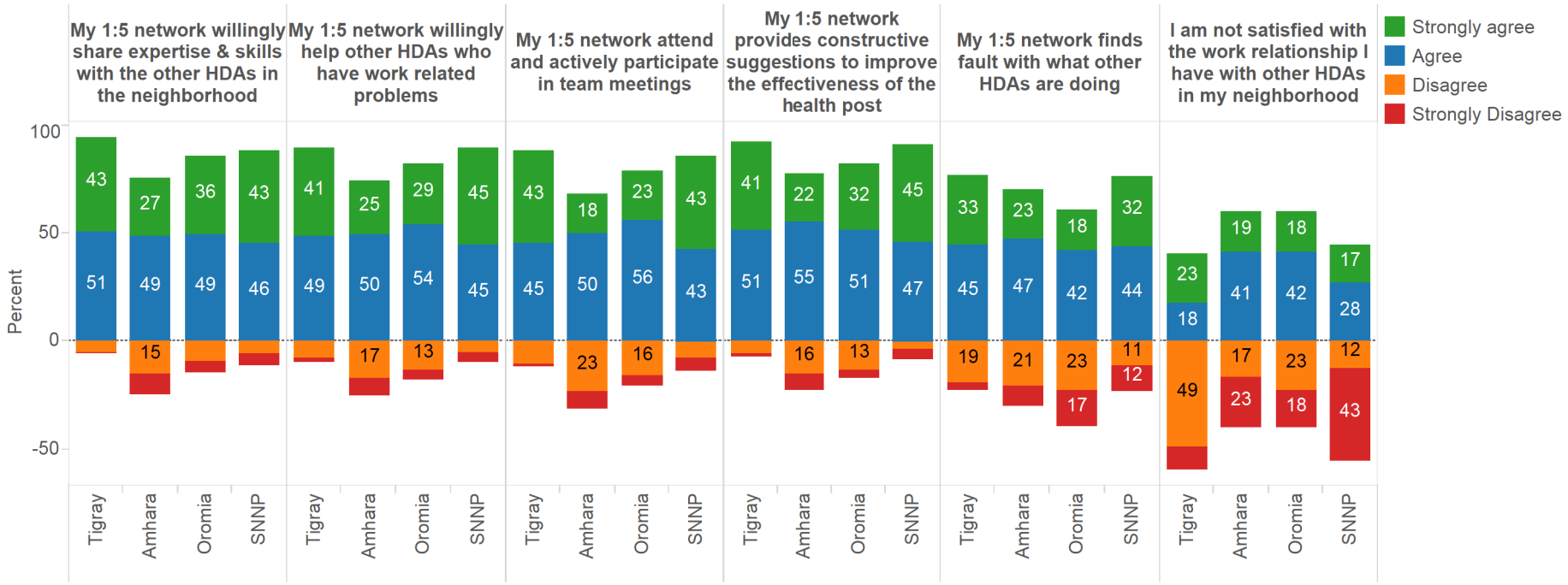


Figure HDA10: HDA team leaders' perception regarding the team work among her 1:5 network members by year 1 & year 2 demand generation areas

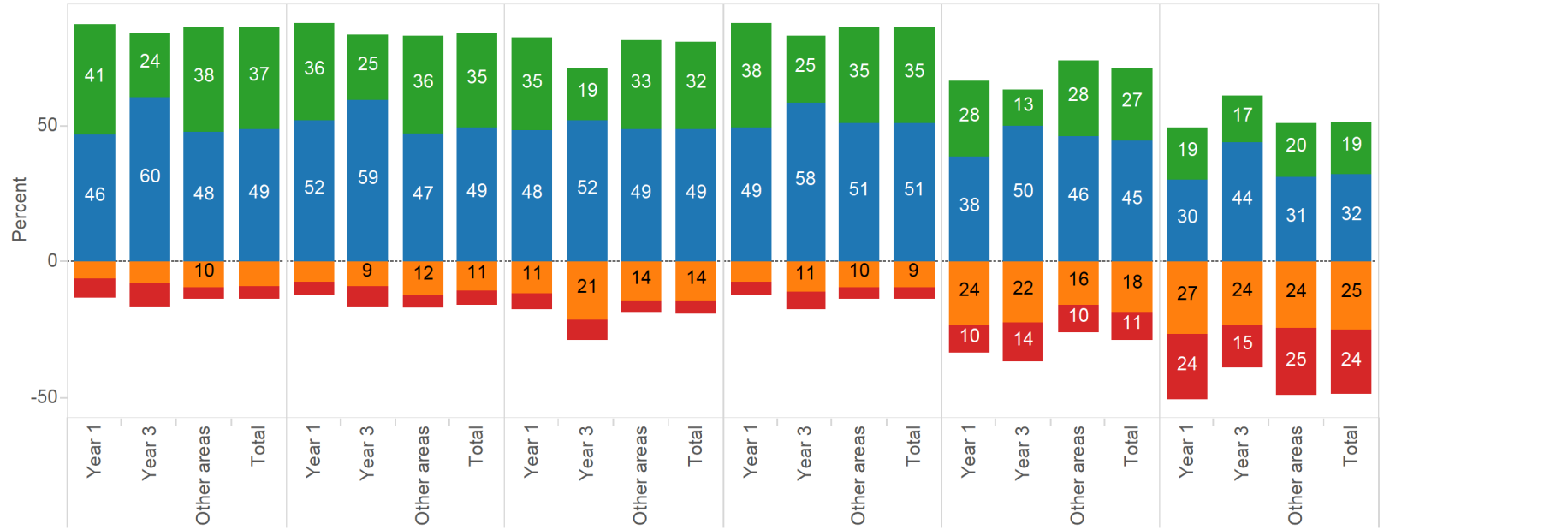


Figure HDA11: HDA team leaders' motivation, satisfaction and commitment in serving as a HDA team leader by region

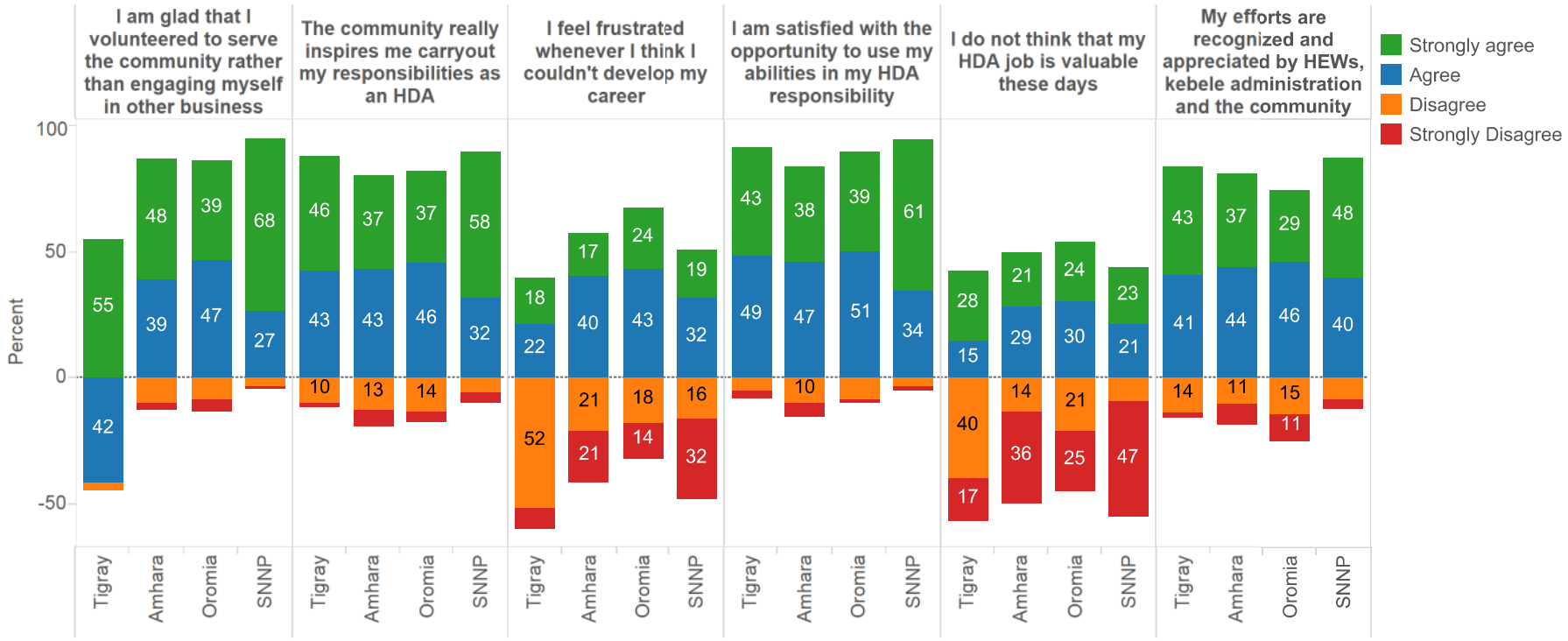


Figure HDA12: HDA team leaders' motivation, satisfaction and commitment in serving as a HDA team leader by year 1 & year3 demand generation areas

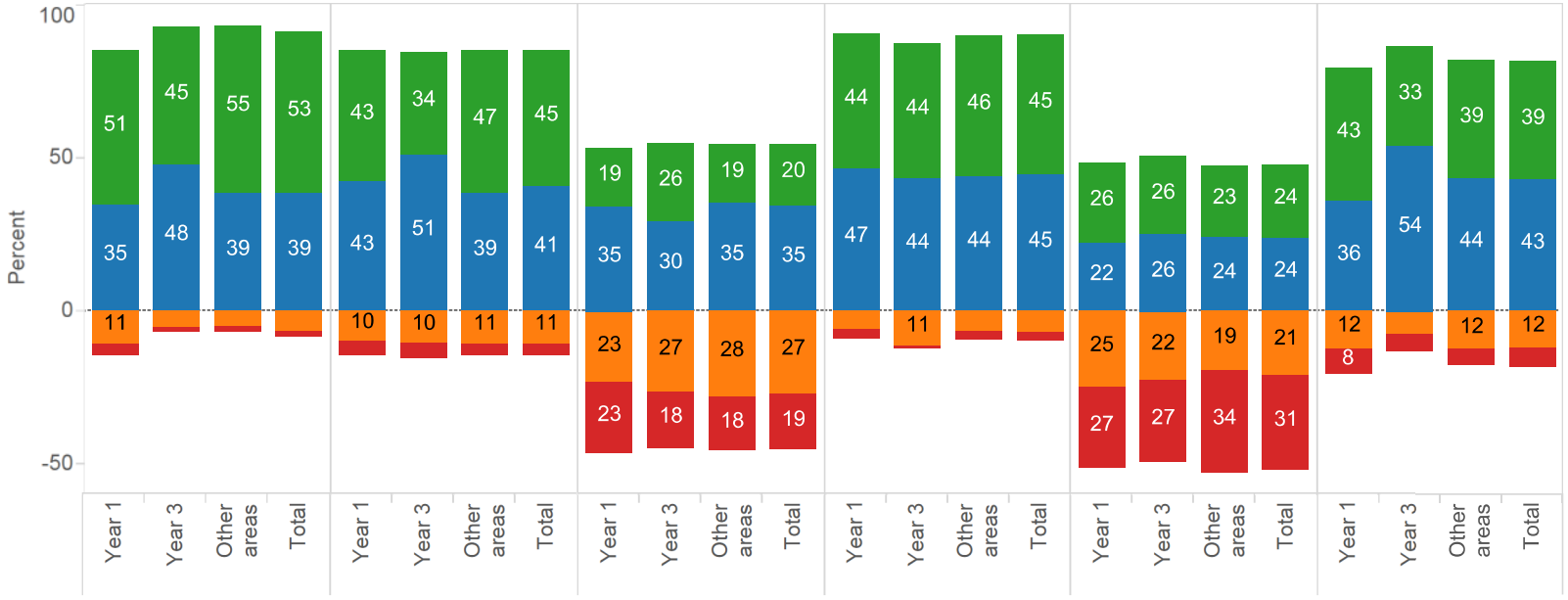


Figure HDA13: HDA team leaders' work conscientiousness by region

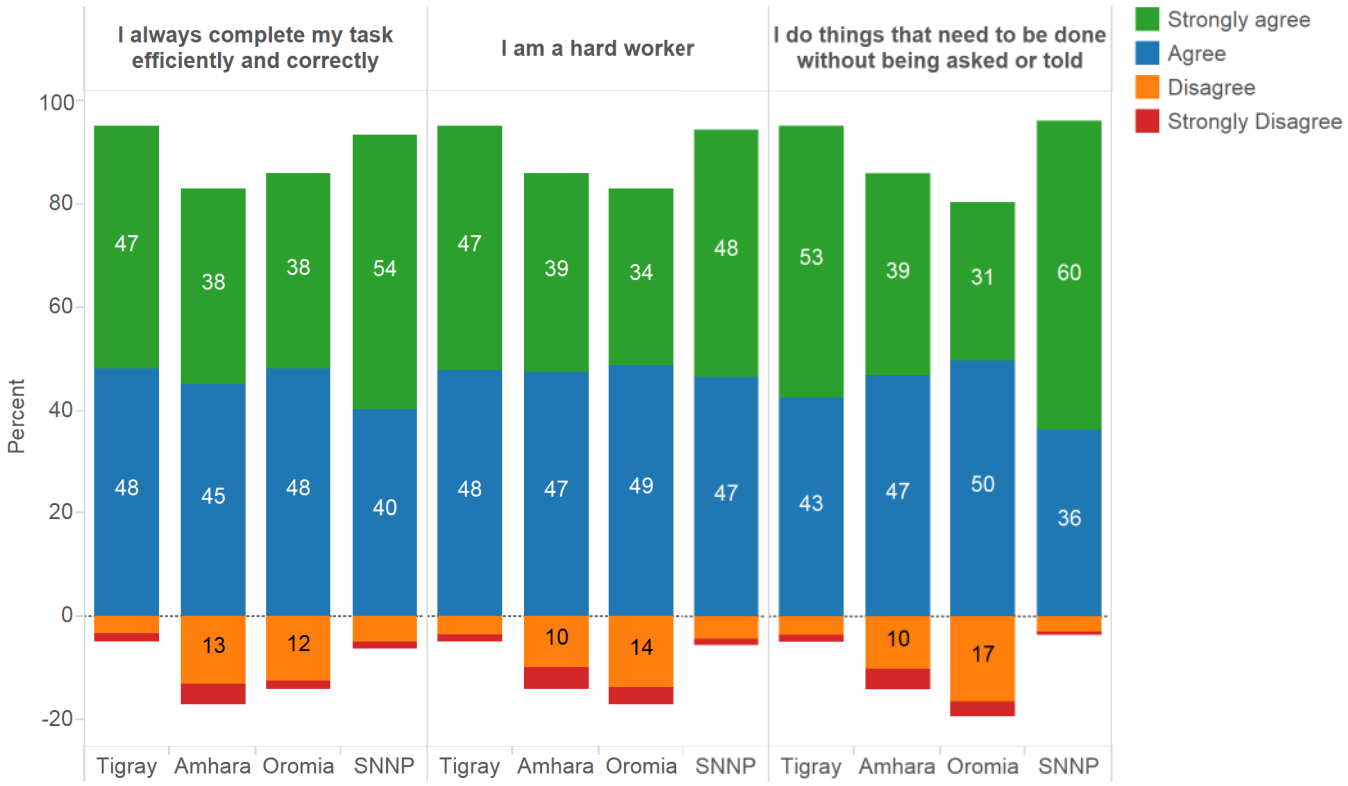


Figure HDA14: HDA team leaders' work conscientiousness by year 1 & year 3 demand generation areas

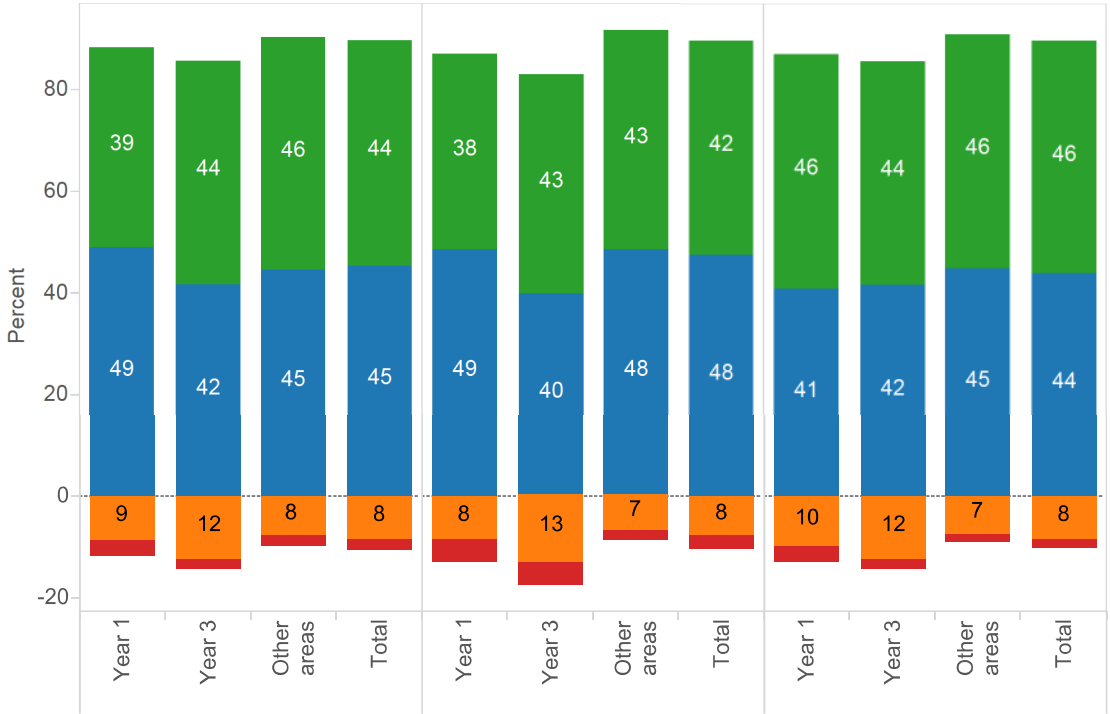


Figure HDA15: HDA team leaders' attitude regarding her responsibilities by region

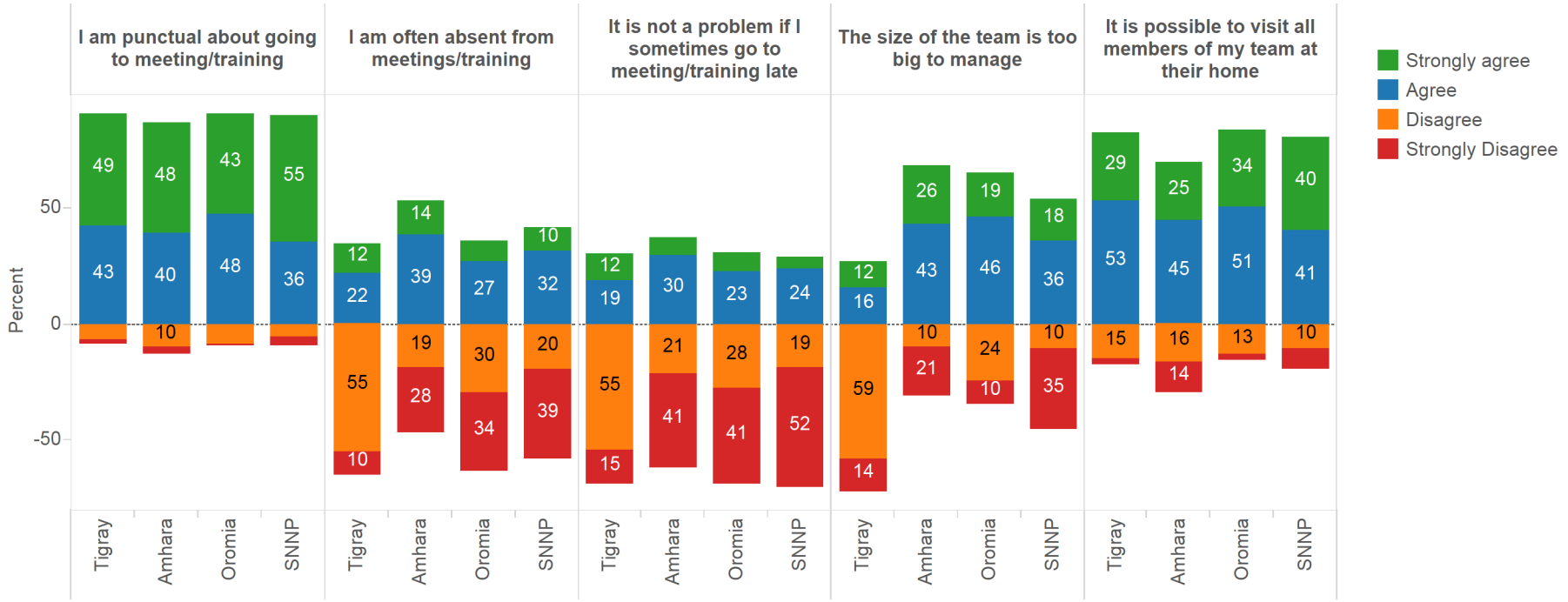
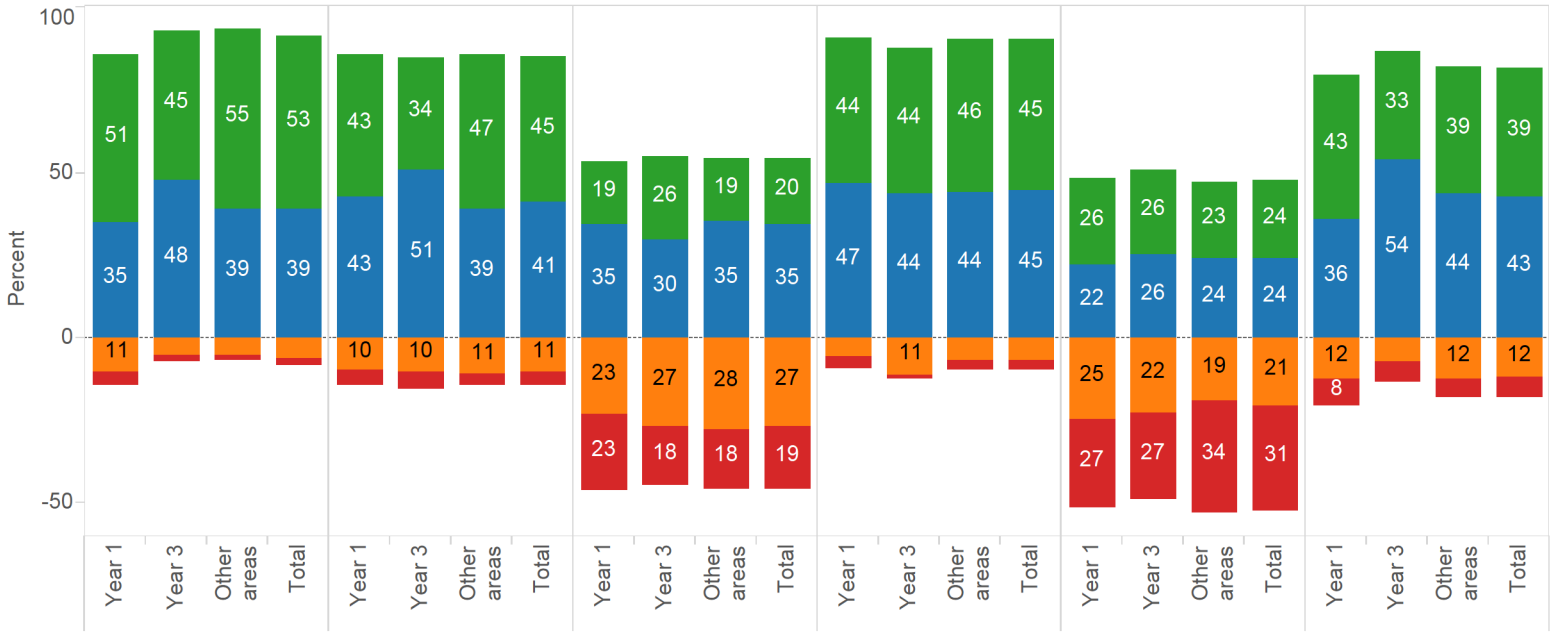


Figure HDA16: HDA team leaders' attitude regarding her responsibilities by year 1 & year 3 emand generation areas



Health Center Survey

Table PC1: Average number of different types of provider per health center

Region	Midwives	Health officers	Nurses	Phar.Prof	Lab. Prof	Skilled birth attendants	No of HC
Oromia	2.5	1.6	6.9	1.1	1.6	11.0	14
SNNP	3.6	3.0	10.8	2.3	2.8	17.5	11
Tigray	1.7	2.2	6.7	1.3	1.2	10.5	6
Amhara	2.4	2.6	8.4	2.2	1.9	13.4	9
Grand Total	2.7	2.3	8.3	1.7	1.9	13.3	40

Table PC2: Average number of provider per health center who have received a particular training

Region	BEmONC	IMNCI	iCCM	CBNC	Comprhensive abortion care	PPIUCD	Comprhensive FP	No of HC
Amhara	2.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.2	1.3	9
Oromia	1.9	0.9	2.1	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.4	14
SNNP	2.5	1.3	0.8	1.1	2.0	0.0	2.1	11
Tigray	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.2	6
Grand Total	2.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.4	1.6	40

Table PC3: Availability of functional equipments at the health centers

	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Tigray	Grand Total
Sphygmomanometer	100%	79%	100%	100%	93%
Fetoscope	100%	93%	100%	100%	98%
Thermometer	78%	64%	55%	100%	70%
Oxygen concentrator	22%	29%	73%	17%	38%
Delivery sets	100%	93%	100%	100%	98%
Episiotomy set	100%	93%	55%	100%	85%
Vacuum extractor (sets)	89%	71%	82%	100%	83%
Suction machine	11%	29%	91%	67%	48%
Suction catheter	0%	14%	45%	33%	23%
Suction bulb (mucus extractor)	100%	86%	100%	100%	95%
Radiant heater for newborn care	89%	64%	91%	83%	80%
Room heater (for KMC)	22%	14%	18%	17%	18%
Ambu bag	100%	86%	100%	100%	95%
Normal size mask (for normal newborns)	100%	93%	100%	50%	90%
Small size mask (for small size/preterm babies)	78%	93%	100%	50%	85%
MVA set or E&C/ D&C set	67%	86%	100%	100%	88%
Gynecology Lamp or torch	56%	29%	64%	83%	53%
Utensils for breast milk expression and cup feeding	22%	14%	9%	50%	20%
Binders for KMC	0%	7%	0%	0%	3%

Table PC4: Availability of drugs at the health center

	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Tigray	Grand Total
IV uterotonics	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
IV fluids	100%	86%	100%	100%	95%
Nifidipine	56%	86%	64%	83%	73%
Hydralazine	100%	71%	64%	100%	80%
Adrenalin	78%	57%	100%	100%	80%
IV MgSO4	11%	21%	18%	50%	23%
IV Diazepam	100%	71%	82%	83%	83%
Calcium gluconate	22%	21%	27%	17%	23%
IV ceftriaxone	89%	71%	64%	100%	78%
Ampicillin PO adult dose	100%	100%	91%	83%	95%
Ampicillin IV adult dose	67%	93%	82%	83%	83%
Gentamicin IV	33%	79%	82%	83%	70%
Metronidazole PO adult dose	100%	79%	82%	83%	85%
Metronidazole IV adult dose	44%	64%	36%	100%	58%
40% glucose	89%	93%	91%	100%	93%
Parenteral Corticosteroids	33%	57%	36%	33%	43%
Chlorhexidine	33%	7%	0%	0%	10%
TTC eye ointment	89%	86%	100%	100%	93%
Ferrous sulphate	100%	93%	100%	100%	98%
Vitamin K	100%	93%	91%	100%	95%
TDF/3TC/EFV	89%	86%	91%	83%	88%
Nevirapine syrup	100%	86%	91%	83%	90%
Parenteral analgesics	78%	86%	82%	83%	83%
No of HC	9	14	11	6	40

Table PC5: Functional amenities at the at the health center

	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Tigray	Grand Total
Functional electric line	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Functional Generator	44%	43%	27%	0%	33%
Water source	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Client latrine	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Functional land line	33%	64%	45%	17%	45%
Functional computer	89%	71%	100%	100%	88%
Internet access	11%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Access to emergency transport	100%	93%	100%	100%	98%
No of HC	9	14	11	6	40

Table PC6: Infection prevention evironment and supplies at the delivery units

	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Tigray	Grand Total
Clean running water	22%	64%	27%	83%	48%
Hand-washing soap/liquid soap	56%	71%	9%	67%	50%
Alcohol based hand rub	67%	71%	9%	67%	53%
Disposable latex gloves	78%	79%	100%	100%	88%
Waste receptacle with lid and plastic bin liner	22%	29%	36%	83%	38%
Sharps container	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Environmental disinfectant	89%	79%	91%	83%	85%
Infection prevention protocol	11%	50%	64%	67%	48%

Table PC7: Delivery unit amenities

	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Tigray	Grand Total
Sufficient seating in waiting area	56%	64%	73%	67%	65%
Enough physical space	89%	71%	82%	100%	83%
Easily washable floor	33%	79%	100%	100%	78%
Clean unit	100%	71%	100%	100%	90%
Curtains or blinds on the windows	89%	86%	91%	100%	90%
Sufficient seating space	78%	71%	73%	83%	75%
Auditory privacy	56%	79%	73%	100%	75%
Visual privacy	100%	86%	100%	100%	95%
Adequate light	100%	71%	100%	100%	90%
Delivery bed covered with washable plastic	78%	100%	45%	50%	73%
Alternative areas for birth in other positions	0%	43%	18%	33%	25%

Table PC8: Number of maternity beds per health center

	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Tigray	Grand Total
Delivery couches	3.1	2.4	3.2	2.2	2.7
Fiirst stage beds	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.4
Postpartum beds	0.7	2.0	2.0	3.8	2.0

Table PC9: BEmONC functions performed at the health centers during the past 3 months

	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Tigray	Grand Total
Use of parentral antibotics	89%	93%	64%	100%	85%
Use of parentral uterotonics	67%	100%	82%	83%	85%
Use of anticonvulsants	33%	14%	36%	67%	33%
Manual removal of placenta (adm)	89%	64%	82%	83%	78%
Assisted vaginal delivery	67%	100%	45%	100%	78%
Removal of retained products	89%	86%	91%	100%	90%
Neontal resucitation (adm)	78%	86%	55%	100%	78%
Antibiotics for PROM	78%	57%	9%	67%	50%
Corticosteriods for preterm labor (adm)	11%	14%	9%	33%	15%
KMC for LBW babies	33%	43%	36%	67%	43%
Alternate feeding (if unable to feed)	22%	36%	9%	83%	33%
Injectable antibiotics for sepsis	22%	36%	36%	50%	35%

Table PC10: Health center readiness to provide BEmONC services on the day of visit

	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Tigray	Grand Total
Parentral antibiotics	44%	64%	27%	100%	55%
Parentral uterotonics	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Anticonvulsants	11%	21%	18%	50%	23%
Manual removal of placenta	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Assisted vaginal birth	89%	71%	82%	100%	83%
Removal of retained products	67%	86%	100%	100%	88%
Neonatal resucitation	100%	86%	100%	50%	88%
Antibiotics for pPROM	100%	71%	55%	83%	75%
Cortisteriods for preterm labor	33%	57%	36%	33%	43%
KMC for small babies	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Alternate feeding	22%	14%	9%	50%	20%
Injectable antibiotics for neonatal sepsis	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure PC1: Syphilis testing rate among ANC clients

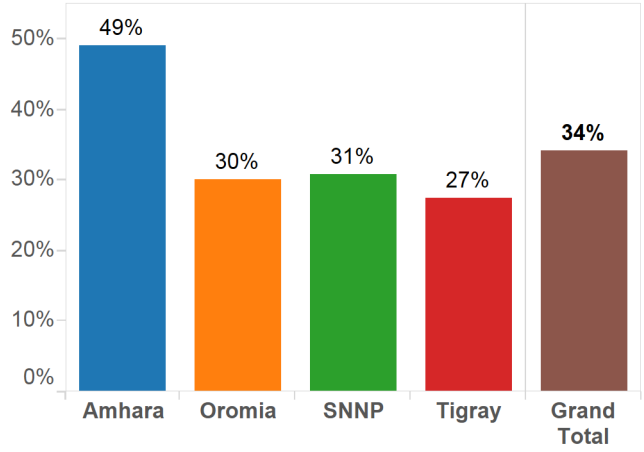


Figure PC2: Health center delivery rate

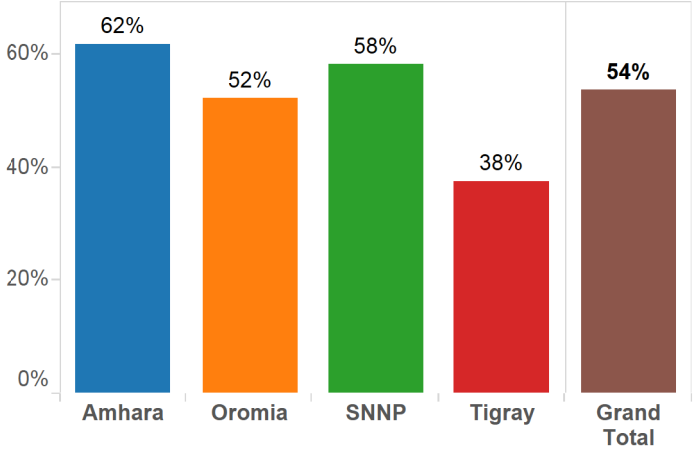


Figure PC3: Active management of 3rd stage of labor rate

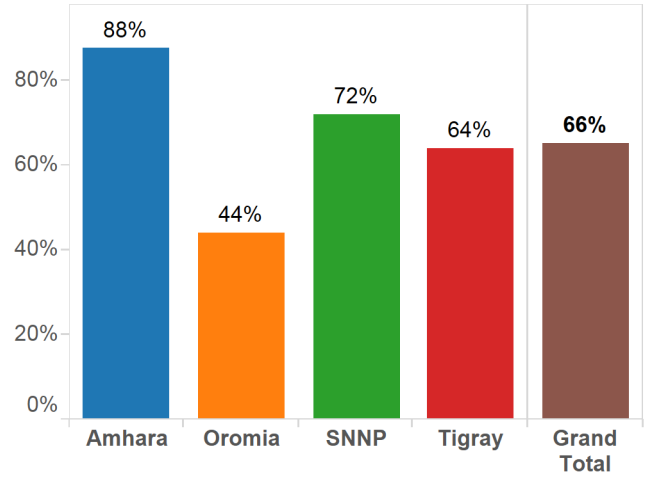


Figure PC4: Met need for BEmONC

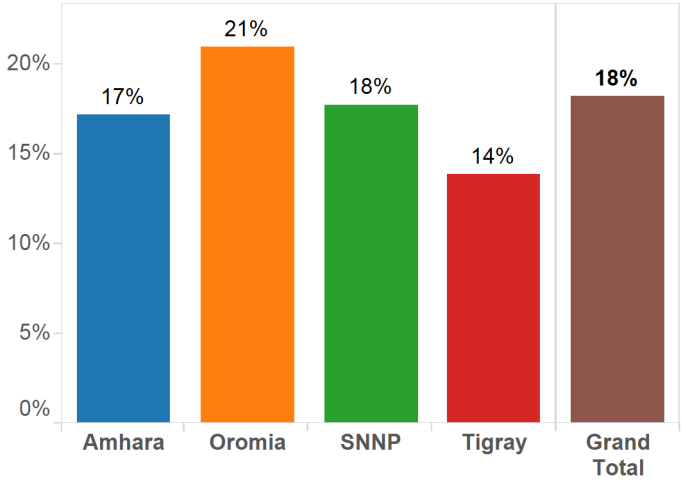


Figure PC5: Stillbirth rate

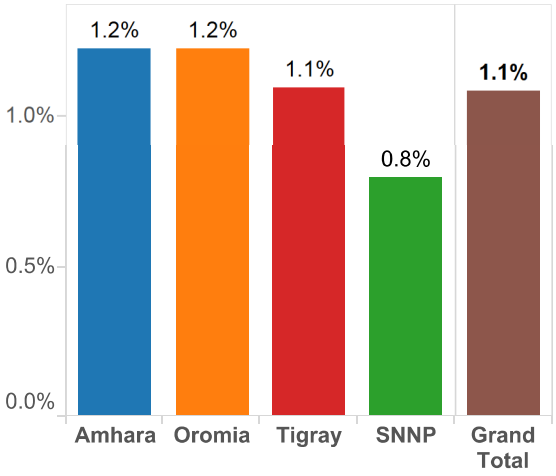


Figure PC6: % of LBW babies given KMC

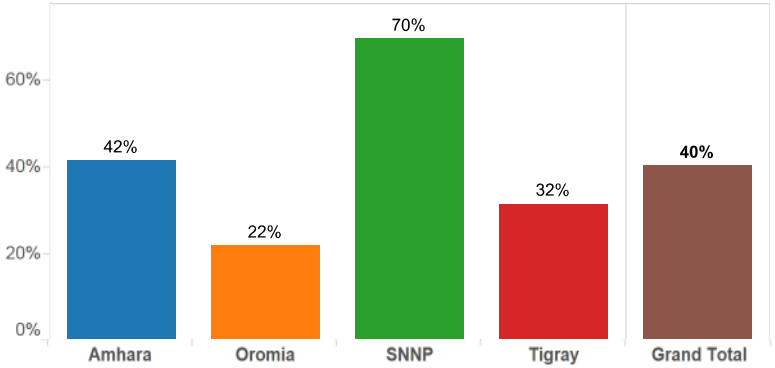


Figure PC7: % of neonatal asphyxia cases resucitated using ambu bag

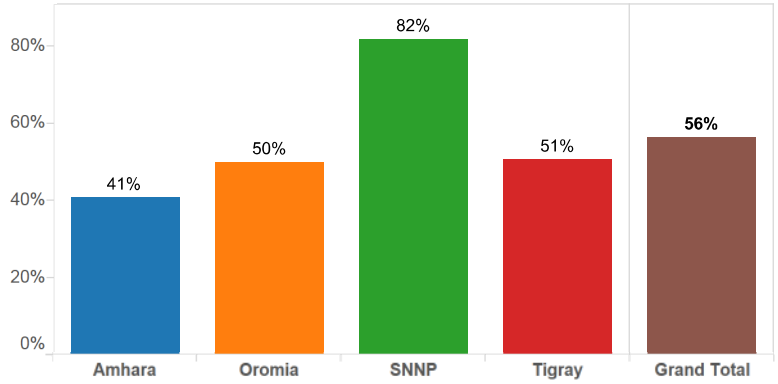


Figure PC8: % of expected PSBI treated

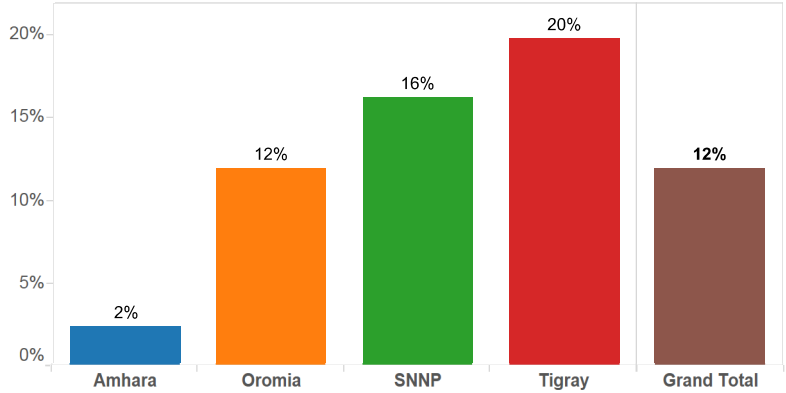


Figure PC9: Perception of health center clients on the quality of services received on exit interview (n=281)

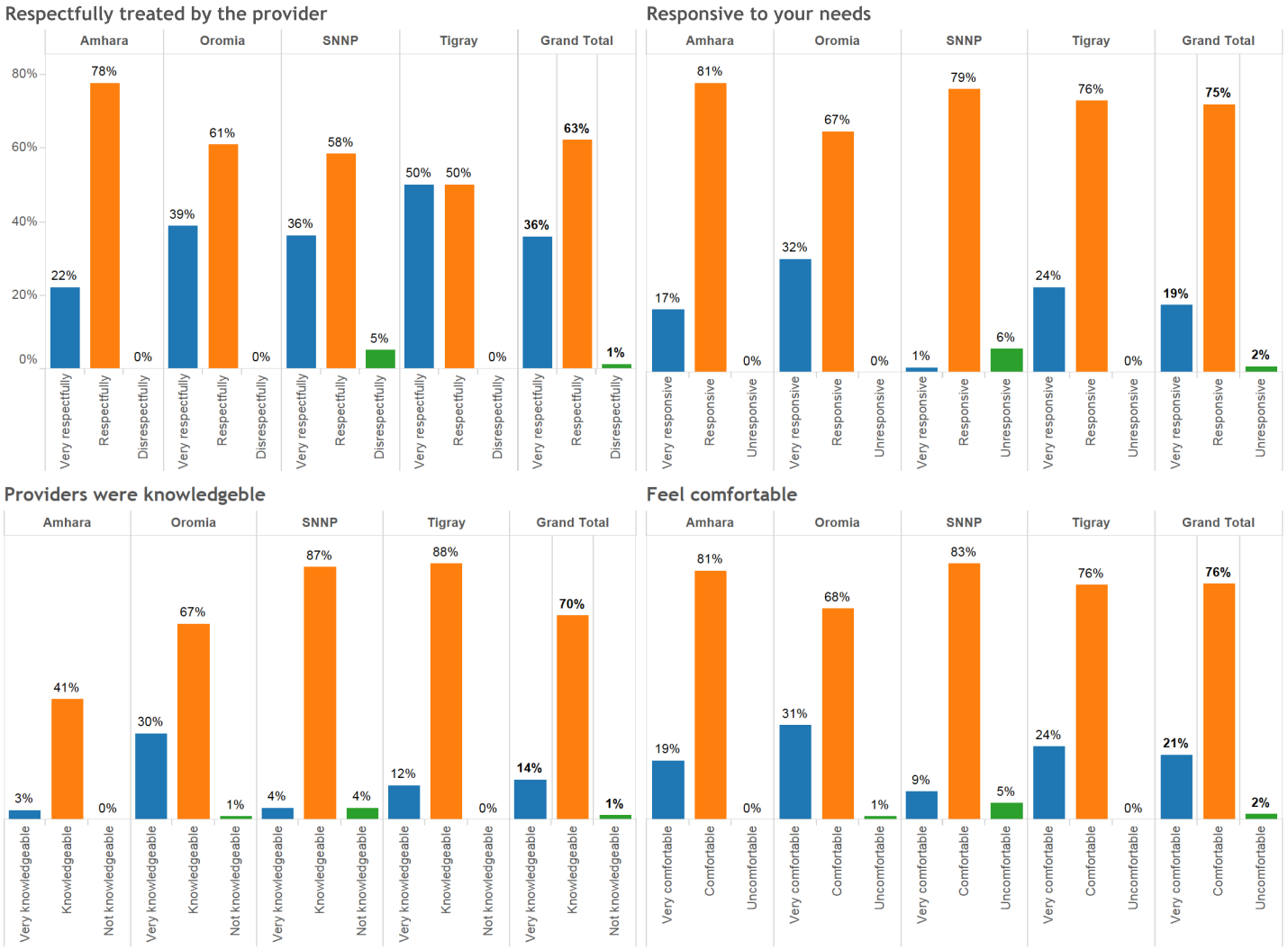


Figure PC10: Satisfied with the service received (exit interview, n=280)

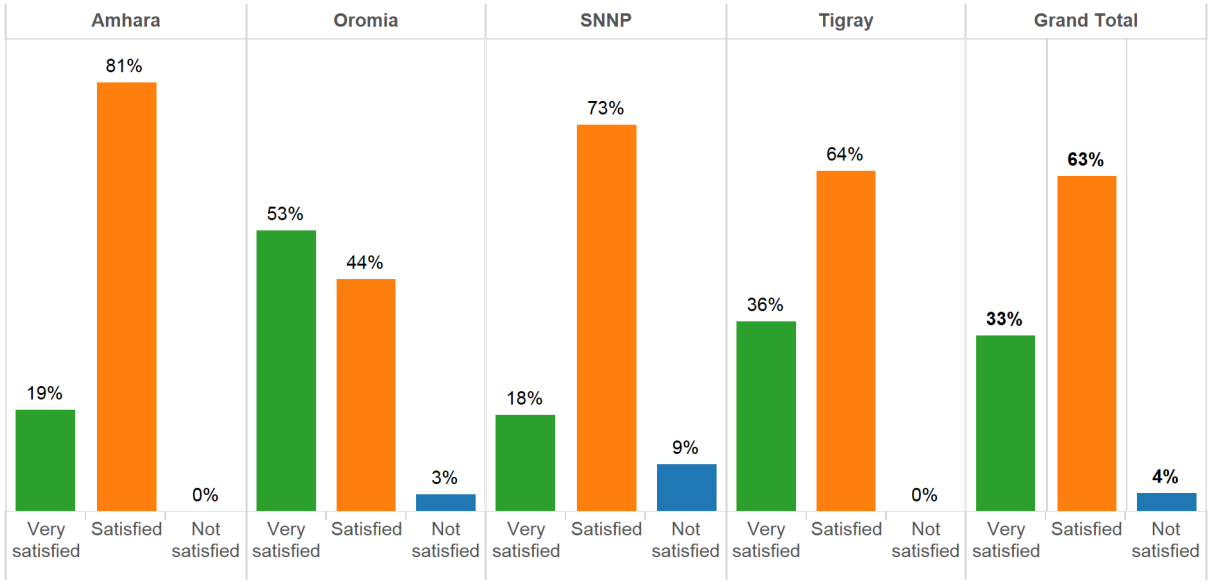


Table PC11: Observation of client provider interaction (n=121)

	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Tigray	Grand Total
Greets in a friendly way	100%	86%	45%	89%	78%
Establishes privacy	100%	74%	73%	83%	81%
Assures confidentiality	100%	95%	79%	94%	92%
Started with short non-medical interaction	59%	81%	48%	33%	60%
Two-way communication	100%	88%	88%	100%	93%
Use appropriate tone of voice	100%	100%	97%	100%	99%
Exhibits appropriate body language	100%	100%	97%	100%	99%
Listen attentively	100%	98%	91%	100%	97%
Ask appropriate questions	96%	83%	79%	100%	88%
Respect her opnions	100%	93%	94%	100%	96%
Corrects rumors and misconceptions	100%	52%	27%	100%	63%
Encourages the client to talk	93%	67%	82%	61%	76%
Uses appropriate visual aids	93%	31%	9%	11%	36%

Table PC11: Observation of client provider interaction (n=121)

	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP	Tigray	Grand Total
Greets in a friendly way	100%	86%	45%	89%	78%
Establishes privacy	100%	74%	73%	83%	81%
Assures confidentiality	100%	95%	79%	94%	92%
Started with short non-medical interaction	59%	81%	48%	33%	60%
Two-way communication	100%	88%	88%	100%	93%
Use appropriate tone of voice	100%	100%	97%	100%	99%
Exhibits appropriate body language	100%	100%	97%	100%	99%
Listen attentively	100%	98%	91%	100%	97%
Ask appropriate questions	96%	83%	79%	100%	88%
Respect her opnions	100%	93%	94%	100%	96%
Corrects rumors and misconceptions	100%	52%	27%	100%	63%
Encourages the client to talk	93%	67%	82%	61%	76%
Uses appropriate visual aids	93%	31%	9%	11%	36%